CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Tarton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Tarton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 226-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. X. NO. 152. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

[Incorporated in Japan.]

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	30th June
S/S Saigon Maru	T. Shimasaki	2nd July	15th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	4th ,,	18th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Fukuoka Maru	M. Goto	5,074	12June	2ndJuly
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,329	2nd June	5 July
Fukuoka Maru	B. Taniguchi	7,047	9June	14 July
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	10 July	17 July
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,903	4 July	29 July
Awa Maru	Y. Nezu	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug.	26 Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to— K. ARIYAMA. Manager.

Telephone No. 278. Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th Aug.	MOREA	8,271
12th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,940
19th ,,	CHINA	7,952
26th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
2nd Sept.	PLASSY	7,393
9th ,,	MALWA	10,941
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MALDERA*	15,825
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
7th Oct.	MACEDONIA†	11,089
14th ,,	DELTA	8,097
21st ,,	CHINA	7,952
28th ,,		

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

MALVA
†NARKUNDA
MOREA
MALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA

•Through Steamers from Australia

†Through Steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
ABOUT		
27th July	Mandala	8,246
21st Aug.	Mantola	8,963
4th Sept.	Merkara	8,235
19th ,,	Mulbera	8,900
31st Oct.	Madura	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	NOJIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	MALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
5th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10,911
14th July	MALDERA	..	15,825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Destination.
1922		
26th June	LHASA	Karachi direct 10 a m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	$4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE. 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,15,450

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C. Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager, L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newsen, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
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Smile Francpui Esq.,
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely suported by the Government of His Highnes the Maharaja Gackwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agents, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved	Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hydorabad (Sindh)	Montgomery Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Quetta
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Rahon
D. I. Khan.	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO, Managing Agents

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—

The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi

C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 31, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

M. S. FOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH. Resident Manager. Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rate with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary, The Chief Agents 309, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO., Calcutta. 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic: "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AERATED WATER FACTORY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 513 BAGS CODDS BOTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 126, Apollo Street, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Karimbhai Jalalbhai and Co., of Bhusari Mohalla, the following:—

513 bags Codds Bottles, each 6 dozens of 7 & 8 and 12 ozs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th June, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF (2,000) TONS C. P. SAGVANI TEAK ON BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY'S RAMAKONA AND KUKRAKHAPA STATIONS.

By order of Mr. M. A. Gafurkhan and on account and risk of Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction. On Monday, 17th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Ramakona Station, and on Tuesday, 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Kukrakhapa Station (2,000) tons C. P. Sagvani Teak.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required and delivery within (8) days.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Princess Chambers, opp. Colaba Post Office, next to Church, Middle Colaba.

Dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, writing table, bookstand, glass panel almyrahs, ward-robe, brass and iron beds, easy chair, chest of drawers, lowr chair, velvet lined show cases, meat safe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, teapoys, electroplated ware, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

The furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WEARING APPARELS, SWORDS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. P. J. Tonkin.

Dining and writing tables, chairs, glass-door cupboards, dumb waiter, chest of drawers, beds, lamps, crockery, glassware, wearing apparels, swords, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—CLERK immediately for Ledger and general work. Apply with reference to THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
A R4183

WANTED.—PRIVATE TEACHER, knowing good English and French. Permanent or Temporary. Apply personally. VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi.
A R4157

WANTED—Two young (Mechanical) ENGINEERS as assistants on Factory Erection; able to read drawings. Salary Rs. 100 p. m. with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 13524

WANTED—Three good FITTERS and one BLACKSMITH for Erection work in upcountry, Sugar Mill. Apply personally between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on Friday to the Engineer, The Nira Valley Sugar Co., Ltd., Ltd., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R13531

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a factory in the Suburbs of Bombay. Only the experienced should apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 8214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4184

WANTED—An intelligent, trustworthy and hardworking CUSTOMS CLERK, to work in the Custom House and do the dock clearing. Preference will be given to one having experience in general work. Apply to Box No. 8208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13518

WANTED—A Young Parsee as assistant in the Metal and Sundries Department of old established firm. Must have a good knowledge of English Correspondence and previous office experience and Certificates. Apply to Box No. 8197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4146

SALARY Rs. 109—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—A Mechanical and Electrical Engineer to supervise Gas plant, Deezil Engine, Oil Engine, Motor pumps wiring and repairs to Electrical fans. Boiler certificate not necessary. Salary from 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Superintendent of works Lucknow University, Lucknow.
A 13421

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as private Tutor in a respectable Marwadi family at Malabar Hill. Knowledge of Sanskrit essential. Free lodging and boarding. The applicant shall have to accompany the family outside Bombay when necessary. Apply stating terms to N. N. LALLA, M.A., Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay (4)
A R4179

WANTED—A. L. C. E. for the post of an ENGINEER, to be in charge of Water Works and all the P. W. D. Works of the Municipal Committee on a salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 with Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those qualified and having experience in Water Works need apply with copies of Testimonials, if any. The applications should reached the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1922, SHRIRAM SURAJMAL, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola, Dated Akola. 20-6-1922.
A C13491

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—TUTIONS by an experienced graduates. For terms apply to Box. No. 8201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4155

HAVING EXPERIENCE as Foreman, Wireman, Carpenter and Mistry Seeks JOB. Please communicate to NARINJAN-SINGH, C/o. Partapsingh, St. George Hospital, BOMBAY.
B R4161

THE UNDERSIGNED having thorough experience in House wiring, Motor installation and other electrical machinery erection, internal combustion engine work seeks JOB, please communicate to RAMSINGH C/o. Partapsingh, St. George Hospital, BOMBAY.
B R4160

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—TOP FLOOR OFFICE. Area about 3,000 square feet at Murzban Road. Apply Box No. 8212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4151

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET at MARINA MANSION, Chowpati Sea Face, a most desirable PREMISES either for a First Class Restaurant, or for a Fashionable Motor Showroom. Also Flats and Godowns. For rental, etc., apply to the MANAGER, on the premises.
C R4117

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A well ventilated BUNGALOW at Bandra, open on all the four sides and facing the sea shore, at Danda, Acharya Road, next to Collector's Bungalow, ground and one upper floors. Apply Box No. 8214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4182

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—A PLOT, near Dadar Station, on lease or on hire, for a large Godown. Write with particulars, stating price, etc., to Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
G C13522

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Props. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
S 13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

TIRHOOT FRUIT SUPPLYING WORKS—Langra, Rs. 6 per 100; Kalkatia Maldah, Rs. 4 per 100; Kishoonbhog, Rs. 5 per 100; Fazli (above 1lb. each), Rs. 7 per 100. Orders of 500 and above Re. 1 less per every 100 orders of 1,000 and above Rs. 2 less per every 100 50 per cent. advance. MANAGER, P. O. Sakri, (Darbhanga).
GA R4174

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

7 SEATER DAIMLER. Knight Engine, Alluminium painted body with grey leather upholstery. Electric lightting, nickle stating fittings. In perfect running order. Just the car for a rich Indian gentleman. Trial given. Apply Box No. 8205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 4165

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—At the Mathradas Mills, De-Lisle Road, Parel, 32 Sections of Old Economizer pipes with Top and Bottom Branch pipes, etc., etc. Offers invited.
K C13532

FOR SALE—Two 3 ton HALLEY LORRIES CHAIN drive fitted with Bows Pole's and Tarpaulins. Can be seen working daily. Price Rs. 7,500 each, KOTTAYAM, TRAVANCORE.
K C13495

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS and COTTON MERCHANTS—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press factory equipped with high class machinery, located in the best cotton centre, complete with furnished bungalows, offices, outhouses and godowns, built on a large area of ground on the latest style. Apply Box No. 8210, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4175

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—4 Borneo; 20 French Colonies; 6 Costa Rica; 9 Liechtenstein; 5 Ukrain; 7 Lithuania; 15 Hungary; 7 Bavaria each set Annas 6. BOMBAY PHILATELIC COY., Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
L R4177

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Makati E. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE ADVANCED PREPARATORY CLASS—Mathematics and Sanskrit, for Matric and F. Y. C. students (Mathematics only) by experienced staff. Lady students admitted. Individual attention to backward students. Fees moderate. Place: Maratha High School, near Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road. Time: 7-30 to 9 a.m. (S. T.) except Saturdays. Names enrolled daily 8 to 9 a.m.
M R4185

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for Government Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student Auditors and Graduates, who appeared privately. In all 32 affiliated College men passed in this test during the past four years of which 26 are Davar's College men besides five ex-student Auditors and Graduates. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4178

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with or without capital in a running concern, Trading in Chemicals, Colours and Mill Stores. Applicants having had previous experience in the lines preferred. Apply to Box No. 8211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R4176

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Re. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

RICE STARCH POWDER. STOCK OF 1,500 maunds for disposal packed in two maund double bags. Also 130 maunds Maize Starch Powder. Offers invited for whole or part ex. Steamer Calcutta. SURMA VALLEY SAW MILLS, Ltd., Bhanga Bazar P. O., Sylhet District.
R4124

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)
P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., is to be held at 12 noon (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at the Office of Mr. V. A. Desai at No. 72, Apollo Street next to Messrs. James Pears and Co., Fort for the purpose of passing resolutions for taking the Company into voluntary liquidation.
It is in the interests of the shareholders to stop the business of the Company and to wind up the Company as soon as possible and they are therefore requested to be present at the meeting at 11-45 a.m. (S. T.).
JAFFERBHAI CANJI,
and others.
Members of the Committee appointed by the large body of Shareholders.
R4152

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance.—Hornby Road.
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

SHRI GONDAL PANJRAPOLE PRIZE FUND.

P. O. GONDAL (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DRAWING of our PRIZE FUND was to take place in April, 1922, but as coupens could not reach our office in time from many far off places the date has to be changed and 23rd July, 1922, is fixed for the same. This is the final date and coupens not reaching our office with money on or before the 16th July, 1922, will be declared as cancelled. Agents are requested to send their books with money before this date.
P. H. GOOYA,
R. D. SETH,
Hon. Secretaries,
Gondal Panjrapole.
C3512

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

NOTICE.

DR. H. DE SA has removed his residence and hospital to CHOWPATTY, oppo. site the Bandstand.
R4173

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL AUCTION beg to announce to the public that they will have an auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10-30 a.m. of all useful articles and again at 5-30 p.m. as per usual. Don't forget our Saturday 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY 10-30 a.m. Furniture Auction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BEING CONTROLLED AND GUIDED IN our action by one of the biggest Banks of this City our Facilities for fixing up Foreign Exchanges favourably on behalf of our Clients have greatly been augmented.
Why Not deal with US and Test the Truth of our Statement?
It is absolutely to Your Benefit and we are ready to prove it.
Ask for Quotations of Continental and other Exchanges.
Our Pamphlets and Circulars for Continental Premium Bonds will surely help you in Investing your Money Profitably.
POWELL NEWTON, LTD.,
24, Strand Road,
Calcutta.
13397

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.
MARKING OF GOODS.

1. Due to insufficient and illegible sender's marks, and to articles bearing old and obsolete marks difficulty in taking delivery, congestion, delay, disputes and claims arise causing loss and inconvenience to all concerned.
2. This could be avoided if senders clearly marked goods for despatch, and obliterated all old marks, and they are asked, in their own interests, to co-operate with the Railway in remedying the present state of affairs.
3. The following rules have been drawn up and will come into force from 1st July 1922.
4. Marking of goods.
(i) Every package in a consignment of goods, before it will be accepted for carriage by rail, must be clearly marked by the sender with name, initials or private mark for purpose of identification. Such name, initials or private mark must be shown on the forwarding note.
(ii) Bags and bundles of hides and skins and baskets of fruits or vegetables, vessels of oil or ghee, bundles of iron bars or other goods that cannot be durably marked in the ordinary manner must have a leather, metal or wooden label attached to each bundle or article at the forwarding station by senders. Bundles of silk, cloth, blankets and cumblies must have a patch of white cloth sewn on them by senders for Railway marks.
5. These rules do not apply to goods in bulk.
6. All old marks must be entirely removed or obliterated.
7. Staff have instructions to refuse to accept consignments for despatch if the rules are not complied with.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st June, 1922.
13503

ALL-INDIA STATES' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold an All-India States' Conference in Bombay in August or September next, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the subjects of Indian States throughout India. It is earnestly desired that it should be attended by as many representatives as possible, of every State in India, and therefore it is hereby requested that all those who take interest in the cause of the States' subjects, should communicate on the address given below, with the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the Conference to make the Conference a success. The Secretaries wish particularly to be favoured with (1) the names of the prominent people in all the different States, who may be requested to join the Reception Committee, (2) the names of men who are likely to attend the Conference as delegates, (3) suggestion in regard to the subjects to be brought for discussion in the Conference, &c. More particularly they would like to receive papers, to be read at the Conference, on the public grievances of the subject of various States, so that the Conference will be able to take conjoint action on behalf of all the States. All communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Provisional Committee, All-India States' Conference, Kibe Wara Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
N. C. KELKAR, (Poona),
S. S. METHA, (Bombay),
P. L. CHUDAGAR, (Bombay),
J. R. GHARAPURE, (Bombay),
A. V. PATVARDHAN, (Poona),
D. B. SHUKLA,
Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS 100.

THE above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the thieves who removed two spare wheels from an Arrol-Johnston car in the compound of Khatau Mansions, Cooperage Road, during the night of Saturday the 24th instant. Communications should be addressed to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
C13584

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st July, 1922, the Offices of THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD., and THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD., will remove to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co's. BUILDING on HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
C13523

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED JAFFER has retired from our firm doing glassware business at Janjikar Street, as from 10th day of May, 1922, and that he has since the said date nothing to do with our firm. Any body dealing with him in our firm's name will do so at his risk.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1922.
JOOSUB ALI MAHOMED & CO.,
C13529

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Vaishnava section of the GAUD SARASWAT COMMUNITY will be held on SUNDAY, the 2nd July, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Murlidhar Temple at Girgaon Road near Thakurdwar Post Office to consider the situation that has arisen in connection with the Shri Laxmi Venkatesh Temple situated in Fort as also the Report of the Deputation appointed at the last Meeting, to decide what further steps should be taken and to appoint if neccessary, in reference to same a Committee that shall be authorised to take such action as may be deemed necessary. All Vaishnava members are cordially requested to attend.
K. N. MAHALE,
N. J. NAIK.
D. A. PAI.
Bombay, 26th June, 1922.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.
SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with new samples of cloths, if any, filled not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—
THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.
Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA 13387

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2951 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 21st day of July, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
GOPALDAS HARNARAYAN, a firm, doing business in Bombay at Morarji Gouldas Market, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PARMATMADIN SHIVKUMAR, a firm, doing business at Cawnpore ..... Defendants.
To
PARMATMADIN, son of Laltaprasad, a partner in the Defendant firm.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.
Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rs. 27,194-1-6 with further interest thereon and the costs of the suit.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of July, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 28th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C13520

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.
RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Thomas Withey Cuffe, late a retired Banker of Keenthorne Fiddington, in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died at Keenthorne aforesaid, on the 14th September, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to William Norman Faith, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the Public Trustee in England, the sole executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.
CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13447

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUMMARY SUIT NO. 715 OF 1922.

SHA FOZMUL BHUTAJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as moneylenders, at Barbhaya Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
1. SHRILAL TARACHAND TIMBRAWALLA, of Jhunjhnu in Jaipur State, Hindu inhabitant and 2. BEJNATH MOTIRAM SEKARIA, residing at Mumbadevi Road, outside the Fort. .....Defendants.
THE PLAINTIFFS claim Rs. 4,000 for principal under a Promissory Note, dated 28th August, 1921, interest at 3 per cent. per month, and costs.
The hearing is provisionally fixed for 13th July, 1922, at 11-30. You are summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend this suit. In default of such leave, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000, and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.
Leave to appear and defend may be obtained by you from the Sitting Judge in Chambers under the Provisions of Order 37 Rule 3.
Dated 23rd February, 1922.
W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
C13525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.
AND
In the matter of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the said Act, and having its registered office at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay (in liquidation).
(1) G. ATHERTON & CO., a firm carrying on business at Liverpool in England by their duly constituted Attorney Shapurji Framji Kolah of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, carrying on business, at Apollo Street, within the Fort.
(2) S. F. KOLAH & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ....Petitioners.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chamber, MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 11-30 in the forenoon has been fixed for settling the List of Contributories filed in Court by the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1922.
C13528

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 414 of 1922.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
In the matter of Vithaldas Damodardas and Co., a firm, carrying on business, at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay and also at Calicut at Karinna Merchants, Adjudged insolvents.
EXPARTE:—Vithaldas Damodardas and Co., a firm, the insolvents.
CORAM MARTEN J.
UPON Motion of the Hon. Mr. Kanga, Advocate for the abovenamed insolvents made on notice of motion herein dated the 26th day of June, 1922, and upon reading the said notice of motion and the affidavit of Oodhavji Lowji and others dated, the 16th day of June, 1922, and upon hearing the Acting Official Assignee, who appears in person and Nowji Velji, the Petitioning Creditor of the said Insolvents being called and not appearing either in person or by advocate and upon reading the affidavit of Balkrishna Vishnu, dated the 2nd day of June, 1922, proving service of the said notice of motion upon Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the said petitioning creditor. It is ordered that the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of May, 1922, against the said Insolvents be and it is hereby annulled.
Witness, SIR LALUBHAI ASARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, this 23rd day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
SEALER.
The 27th day of June, 1922.
C13529

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA MEGRJI UGAM and SHA LAKHAMSEY PALANI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lieu, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the ground floor, bungalow situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Dadar, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-two (682) square yards be the same more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 488, 5B, New No. 12493, 12516, New Survey No. A1/2001, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 523 and Street No. 156A, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the [illegible] Dadar Road, on the [illegible] P. [illegible]ro-

[redacted]

City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. ——— and Municipal B Ward No. 986, Street No. 24, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts according to the Indenture of the 4th of December, 1879, and 293 3/9 square yards according to the Decree of the 18th July, 1895, and bounded on the East by the said Kambekar Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property formerly of Haji Ismail Haji Habib and afterwards of Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail and another, and on the South by the property now or formerly of Haji Ebrahim Joosub Moosa.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1922.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

C13521

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2952 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 21st day of July, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, C. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GOPALDAS HARNARAYAN, a firm, doing business in Bombay at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHIVPRASAD MEDILAL, a firm, doing business at Cawnpore ... Defendants.

PARMATMADIN, son of Lalta Prasad, and MEDILAL, son of Bandidin, two of the partners of the Defendant firm.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rs. 2,260-1-9 with further interest thereon and the costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of July, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

W. J. MOWARD.

The 28th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C13527

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG
and an All-Star Cast magnificient pictirization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's Popular Novel
"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
A NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"NOW OR NEVER"
3 REELS OF LAUGHTER.

THE EMPIRE
COMMG. SATURDAY 1st JULY.
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
A Star Programme by Star Performers.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld presents
EDNA DALIES.
Supported by a Superb Cast of Artistes.
In
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights
PRODUCED BY MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Under the Personal Supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FINAL EPISODES.
of
The Greatest Serial Show in Bombay,
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Satur. 1st July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 2nd July 1922 at 3 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

SATURDAY the 1ST JULY, 1922, being a public Holiday, the Company will perform their play in the afternoon at 3 p.m. instead of Saturday night.

NOTE.—Tickets purchased for Saturday night's performance could be used for day performance of Saturday the 1st instant. Those desiring to return tickets may return the tickets and money will be refunded to them at the Company's residence Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Sreeharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited.
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. P. M.
TO-DAY at, 3-30 and 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East India	10[illegible]
" " Import	...
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 49
As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 58
closing time.) Jan.	21 28
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	21 49
Oct.	21 16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	...
July	12 67
August	...
Sept.	12 36
Oct.	12 27
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	11 97
Feb.	...
Mar	11 81
April	...
May	11 72

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	12 86
July	12 69
August	12 60
September	12 50
Oct.	12 39
November	12 29
December	12 18
January	12 08
February	12 01
March	11 94
April	11 88
May	11 83

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 55
July	18 60
Aug.	18 75
Sept.	18 85
Oct.	19 00
Nov.	19 10
Dec.	19 18
Jan.	19 26
Feb.	19 30
Mar.	19 40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 27th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fuly Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 50
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 10
" " " Fuly HGood	10 50
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 00
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 26th.

July	20 93
Oct.	21 08
Future at New York, Dec	20 91
Jan	21 79

Liverpool, June 26th.

July	1[illegible] 44
Oct.	1[illegible] 16
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	12 85
Mar.	11 71

London, June 26th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1[illegible]/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£4 14/0 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 26th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" " 2 months hence	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 24th

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	52
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	51/3
Australian 52 lbs. June Sellers	52/6
Tone:—Quieter.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/8
Hongkong	£118
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Sellers	£18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed—June-July Nearest	£8 3/4
Linseed, Argentine June July Sellers	£1[illegible] 3/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66 1 2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£5 3 4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£85 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£88 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 15 16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7% Indian Loan	£116

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt,	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June	7 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Tone:—Firm but Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 28.

After the sharp reaction during the last few days on reports of improved weather to-day reuter reports 31 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-Agust at Rs. 518 and went upto Rs. 519 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 518½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 519. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 520½ and closed at Rs. 515½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 454 and advanced to Rs. 456 on scattered buying, remaining Rs. 455 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 469 and went upto Rs. 471 on Bazar buying. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 470 F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 380 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand by Exporters and local spinners for nice fine lots, and about 6000 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 28th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.		515 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July		381
Fine Oomra	July		453
" "	Sept.		467
Southerns	July/Augt.		516 1/2

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	519
Fully Good Bengal	July	386
Fine Oomra's	July	475
" "	Sept.	470
Southerns	July/Augt.	520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 28th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	410	390	370
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	475	460	445
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	515	500	485
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	495	480	465
M. G. Broach	535	525	515
Southerns	530	520	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th June 1922.

Cotton	10138 Bales.
Wheat	24444 Cowt.
Linseed	8405 "
Rape, etc.	1670 "
Gingellyseed	1609 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2246 "
Castorseed	429 "
Rice	1246 "
Myrabollams	1262 "
Cottonseed	4374 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4748 "
Juwar	410 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1320 "
Bajra	3223 "
Coal	187 Tons.

MOMEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/2/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27/3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/4.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94/6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94/2.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
One of Exchange Steady Markets.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 337.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 357.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 347.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying D/st D P 162.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 203.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 352.
London Gold ready sh. 93-4.
London Silver ready d. 36-2.
London Silver forward d. 36-2.
Tone of silver China bought Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $4.41 3/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 52.70.
Swiss Exchange 23.30.
Belgium Exchange 55.40.
Italian Exchange 93.10.
German Exchange Mrks. 1530.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
3 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 pe rcent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66.

SHARES.

Market remained uncertain.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1430, India 122, Tata Bank 17/2, Central 37 and Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2725, Alliance 305n, Apollo 92/8x.d., Birla Mills 90, By-Cotton 1275, By-Dyeing 1525, Bradbury 1070x.d., Century 930, Cent. India 5020, Colaba Land 2460, Coorla 260x.d., Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1870, David 1837/8, Edw. Sassoon 562/8, Elphiston 170, Fazulbhoy 1560, Gokak 242/8, Ind. Blechjng 220, Kastoorchand 1000, Khatao 605, Kohinoor 3425, Luxmi Cotton 5600, Madhavrao Scd 255, Madhowji 530, Mathuradas 860, M. Petit 4800, Meyer Sassoon 330, Morarji 6900, New Great 950, New City 710, Pabani 1035, Pearls 1270, Phoenix 980, Planet 285, Simplex 287/8x.d., Shapurji 370, Standard 2425, Swan 1220, Swadeshi 5290, Tata Mill 1175x.d., and Vishnu Cotton 2515.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 540, B. Burma 582/8, B-Burma N. I. 172/8pr., Bt-Burma Pet 9/12 By-Tramway 135, B. Flour 1500, B.Steam 242/8, Bundi cement 41, Ind. Cement 292/8x.d., Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1400, New India 21/8, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord 67/8, Tata Iron Defd 275, Tata Iron N. Ord 59/12, Tata, Iron N. Defd 235, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 9/4.

VENUS DYE SOAP

A Soap that instantly Dyes as it washes all kinds of cloth in all colours
FAST COLOUR
A household dye soap in its simplest forms. Will dye and redye to any shade.
A product of the German chemical Industry, it can easily beat any Soap of its kind.
Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on liberal commission.
SOLE AGENTS:—
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Chuckla Bazar, Jackeria Masjid, BOMBAY.

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THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
To-day
ANOTHER NEW TRIANGLE FILM
Shown for the First time in India
Dorothy Dalton
Dorothy Dalton
IN
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
AN ALL-STAR COMEDY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD, SNUB POLLARD AND BEBE DANIELS
PHOENIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

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presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Another Indian My hologicalpicture
Draupadi-Swayamvara
A Splendid Scenic Version of the story of the name From MAHABHARATA"
by
The Bharat Cinema Film Co,
together with
A Specially Selected
2-Reel Indian Comic
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times & Rates as usual
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Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

FLYING TO DEATH OR—?
While astride over a motorcycle with his sweatheart (Pauline Curler)
ANTONIO MORENO.
Vigorous star of this strange chapter play chooses to make a death defying leap through space to escape the cunningof his mysterious enemy. One of the most thrilling scen ines.
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of the most startling of sereen serials.
The Veiled Mystery.
A Vitagraph serial of countless surprises, to be shown also at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA-Byculla
NEXT WEEK:—
at CINEMA MAJESTIC
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
or RATNAVALI
The immortal work of Shri Harsh on e reen.
Produced by STAR FILMS Ld.
If you want to see Best
see it next week and at
MAJESTIC
Exquite photography! marvellous production! super acting!

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AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 28th June. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.11	26.33		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.18	20.43		
Esplanade (Gok. Toj. Hospital)	0.02	22.47		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.03	24.09		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay June 27th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches	29.592
Temperature of Air ... Degrees	84.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... "	79.5
Dew Point ... "	77.9
Relative humidity of Air ... "	0.879
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ... "	6.2
Maximum temperature of Air ... "	87.4
Minimum do do ... "	80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do ... miles.	284
Fall of Rain ... inches.	0.10
Total fall during month ... "	26.22
Do. do. year ... "	16 31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th.	0 01

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th	29	m 1 52	27 8	m 7 44	15 6
F.	30	a 2 27 m 3 40	29 5 26 10	m 8 33	16 7
S.	July 1	m 3 12 m 3 3[illegible]	28 6 26 8	m 9 15	17 10
S	2	m 3 59 m 4 46	27 9 25 11	m 10 36 m 11 33	17 7 17 6
M	3	m 6 4	25 7	m 11 59	19 11
Tu	4	m 5 57 m 7 24	26 3 25 10	m 0 18	7 2
W	5	m 7 8 m 1 14	25 10 29 7	m 0 [illegible]	14 0 7 58 17 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has been nearly general in the north and east. Rawalpindi reports 0.30 Lahore 0.50" and Ambala 1.35". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Hissar the air is damper than usual. Temperature was generally below normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Jhansi and Allahabad day temperature was higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.46" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 1.05" and Neemuch 1.64" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch and in south Gujarat humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Hoshangabad reports 1.35", Akola 0.16", Nagpur 1.23", and Chanda 0.59". Skies are moderately clouded and at Chanda humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Akola and Chanda but above it at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general but not heavy. Bombay reports 0.11", Ratnagiri 0.33", Mormugao 0.46" and Karwar 0.37". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Malegaon reports 0.30", Poona 0.62", Belgaum 1.34", and Aurangabad 0.47". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Malegaon humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in Malabar and extended in the north and east Punjab, but has decreased in Gujarat and Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and the north and east Punjab and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, south Gujarat and Central India West. A few falls have occurred in Rajputana, the west United Provinces and southeast Madras. Calicut and Cochin report very heavy falls of 6.40" and 5.83", other notable amounts being 1.34" at Belgaum, 1.64" at Neemuch and 1.35" at Ambala. Fairly Strong monsoon conditions continue to prevail and seas are rough or moderate on most of the coast stations from Trivandrum to Karachi.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is probable in the Punjab. Present conditions are likely to continue elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th June 1922.

The monsoon continues generally active and has extended in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India East, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu two; Akyab four; Silchar two; Dhubri one; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar seven; Chittagong one and a half; Narayangani, Calcutta, Berhampore one; Burdwan three; Dinajpur, Cuttack one; Sambalpur one and a half; Darbhanga one; Naya-Dumka, Chakrata two; Sconi, Jagdalpur one and a half, and Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure for Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 27th	97.1	80.0	87		0	
Jask	97.0	85.8	68		0	
Muskat	106.8	95.8	39		0	
Do. 26th	..	..	..		0	—0.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.6	85.6	62	..	0	—0.55
Rawalpindi	102.7	75.1	34	0.30	0.76	—1.06
Lahore	101.6	79.0	60	0.50	1.71	+0.11
Hissar	98.7	75.1	76	..	2.19	+0.52
Ambala	100.7	1.4	68	1.35	4.54	+1.48
Delhi	98.0	7.6	72	..	2.34	—0.20
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	97.3	81.2	72	..	3.12	+1.05
Mainpuri	101.6	83.0	62	0.25	2.90	+0.78
Jhansi	97.6	81.0	70	..	1.12	—1.35
Allahabad	101.3	79.9	69	..	2.43	—3.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.2	90.4	53	..	2	—3.16
Karachi	91.0	84.8	76	..	3	—0.93
Ajmer	100.4	73.4	24	0.46	2.19	+0.26
Jaipur	99.5	75.8	79	..	1.61	—0.22
Kotah	103.2	82.2	65	..	1.10	—2.76
Mount Abu	83.0	68.4	100	..	3.26	—1.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAD AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Surat	97.0	76.7	84	..	0.60	—1.0
Dwarka	90.5	86.7	82	..	0.77	—1.29
Veraval	86.8	80.6	86	..	1.31	—3.62
Rajkot	101.0	82.8	57	..	0.22	—3.78
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	74.6	68	0.09	0.87	+0.17
Surat	94.2	74.4	51	0.08	15.07	+5.28
Ahmedabad	98.4	76.8	59	..	3.59	—1.41
Deesa	105.6	77.7	85	..	0.99	—0.65
Neemuch	90.1	75.8	88	1.64	9.67	+3.00
Indore	98.1	78.4	91	..	5.14	+0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.8	75.8	81	..	4.12	—2.48
Sangor	90.6	76.2	81	..	4.87	—1.61
Hosangabad	94.1	80.6	87	1.35	6.72	+1.61
Khandwa	97	76.9	78	..	1.01	—3.18
Akola	90.8	75.6	84	0.16	5.81	+0.58
Amraoti	89.1	73.9	90	0.08	6.18	+0.14
Nagpur	91.8	74.8	78	1.23	7.49	—0.79
Chanda	89.7	77.0	78	0.59	8.95	—2.66
Raipur	87.0	75.0	83	0.12	7.79	+0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	77.6	88	0.11	26.33	+9.68
Ratnagiri	88.8	75.5	84	0.33	25.43	+8.42
Mormugoa	85.9	77.1	90	0.46	28.84	+5.26
Karwar	86.8	78.9	77	0.37	36.14	+1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	73.2	77	0.30	6.47	+1.10
Ahmednagar	92.9	72.2	72	..	4.10	+0.96
Poona	89.8	71.0	84	0.62	4.16	—0.45
Sholapur	95.4	77	77	..	1.54	+3.76
Bijapur	88.8	72.0	67	..	3.17	+0.98
Belgaum	75.1	67.8	98	1.34	5.03	—2.00
Aurangabad	84.6	70.8	81	0.46	8.02	+2.63
Hyderabad	92.9	75.6	73	..	1.99	—3.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	76.0	8[illegible]	[illegible]	38.59	—3.48
Calicut	73.2	73.1	99	6.40	28.21	—9.09
Cochin	88.1	74.4	91	.84	43.46	—1.34
Colombo	86.8	77.2	93	[illegible]	7.66	—0.08
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.4	81.7	58	..	2.51	—1.66
Bellary	89.3	76.3	68	..	2.12	—1.73
Cuddapah	101.4	2.6	60	..	1.44	—1.38
Madras	99.3	83.4	55	..	1.77	—0.14
Bangalore	90	69.7	88	..	2.48	—0.09
Coimbatore	88.6	71.8	70	0.56	0.80	—0.74
Trichinopoly	95.7	74.1	58	0.01	0.61	—0.75
Nagapatam	93.5	79.6	59	..	1.07	+0.52

MILL STORES.

The market continued dull without immediate signs of improvements. Cotton Heads have yet no life, whereas, Reeds are changing hands at Rs. 0-5-6. The tone for Reeds appears to be very firm. Woolen and Leather goods have no alterations in values. The quotations are as under:—

Heald Rs. 2-5-6; Reeds Rs. 0-5-6; Roller Cloth K. Rs. 10 Roller Skins (Welsh) Rs. 75; Pickers (Bromley) Rs. 95 Sykes Cylinder and Doffer fillets Re. 1; Oldham Bandings Rs. 1-4-0; Picking Bands Rs. 2-4-6; Card Cans Steel Rs. 5-8-0; Drop Box Pickers Rs. 10-8-0.

CHEMICALS.

The quotations are:—
Soda Bichromate Rs. 52.
Soda Caustic Rs. 33.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 25.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-12-0.
Soda Washing Rs. 8-0-0
Soda Silicate Rs. 12-0-0.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-14-0.
Salt Antimony Rs. 1-2-0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 6-8-0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 5-0-0.
Sugar Lead Brown Rs. 36-0-0.
Sugar Lead White Rs. 44-0-0.
Sago flour Rs. 16-8-0.
Starch Maize Rs. 18-0-0.
Farina Rs. 29-0-0 (Dutch)
Farina Japanese Rs. 26-0-0.

WE ARE
R-I-G-H-T
HERE TO SERVE
R-I-G-H-T
AND THIS IS THE
R-I-G-H-T
PLACE TO GET SERVED
R-I-G-H-T,

THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

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Art is admired everywhere
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

PROSECUTION OF PANCHAYAT LEADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 27.

Lala Amar Nath, Magistrate, Amritsar, is engaged in hearing a curious case under Section 395 I. P. C. (dacoity). Originally there were 33 accused persons in the case, but the Court Inspector who appeared on behalf of the Crown applied for permission to withdraw the case against 27 of these men, which was granted. The case was then proceeded with against the remaining six accused.

The story for the prosecution as disclosed by Durga Das was to the effect that, in the village of Kot Mahinand Khan in Turan Tahsil of Amritsar Distract, the Hindu residents of the village had joined together and started a Committee, one of the objects of which was to decide civil and criminal cases in the village itself and dissuade people from having recourse to official law courts. The accused Sadhu Singh was President and the accused Ram Rattan, Secretary of that Committee. On the 13th January last towards evening the witness had a quarrel with Khojas of the village, who beat and abused the witness on the following day. The witness instituted a complaint against them in the court of the Honorary Magistrate and had the summons issued. Later, the witness was called before the Committee where Khojas were also present. He was reprimanded for having gone to court when the Committee could have decided his case. He was asked to compromise the case on threat of being badly treated and turned out of the village. The witness hesitatingly agreed and a composition deed was written out and signatures of the witness and Khojas obtained there on. The witness was then ordered to pay Re. 1 as fine, failing which he was threatened with social boycott. The witness paid the amount. In the same way it was realized from the Khojas. The parties were then told to refrain from going to court in future.

THE ELUSIVE MOTA SINGH.

ARRESTED AFTER 18 MONTHS' POLICE SEARCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 27.

The following are true facts attending the arrest of Mota Singh, the Akali absconder, who has been evading arrest for the last 18 months. On the morning of the 16th, the local police of Jullunder received information that Mota Singh was at his village Patara, which is quite close to Jullundur Cantonment. All available police were collected and the village was surrounded at about 9-30 a.m. The place was almost deserted and all houses were apparently locked up. The police remained in the village for several hours. At about 2 o'clock a constable noticed a man sitting down on the outskirts of the village. He went up to him and asked him who he was. The man would give no particulars. He was brought to the police officer in charge of operations, when he was recognised by an Inspector as Mota Singh himself. Mota Singh said, "I am the man you are after."

SECURITY DEPOSITS.

CALCUTTA PAPERS APPLY FOR REFUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

After the security deposit section had been deleted from the Press Act Rules, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Servant" and the "Mahamadi" applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for return of their deposit money and Mr. Swinhoe passed the necessary orders. To-day the keeper of the "Servant" Press withdrew its deposit money of Rs. 2,000.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.

PRINTER AND KEEPE OF "KATYAN PRESS" CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jogjibon Ghose and Arun Chunder Guha were placed on a charge of sedition. The former is printer and the latter keeper of the "Katyani Press," which published a pamphlet called "Desher Dak" (call of the country), which it was alleged contained seditious matter. The first accused was released on bail and the other remanded and the case was fixed for 6th July.

LORD LYTTON'S VISIT TO PABNA.

RATEPAYERS VOTE AGAINST ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Some time ago the Commissioners of Pabna Municipality decided to present an address of welcome to Lord Lytton during his Excellency's visit there. To protest against that resolution some people convened a meeting of ratepayers which was poorly attended. A resolution was moved that no address should be presented in view of the repressive measures adopted by Government. The motion was opposed by the chairman of the meeting and other elderly ratepayers, but was carried by a bare majority of young men.

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Best tonic for general debility, sleeplessness, all sorts of weakness. Very useful after long fevers, spleen enlargement, etc., etc.
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Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consulation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.
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Either ICY Cold
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Without ICE or FIRE.
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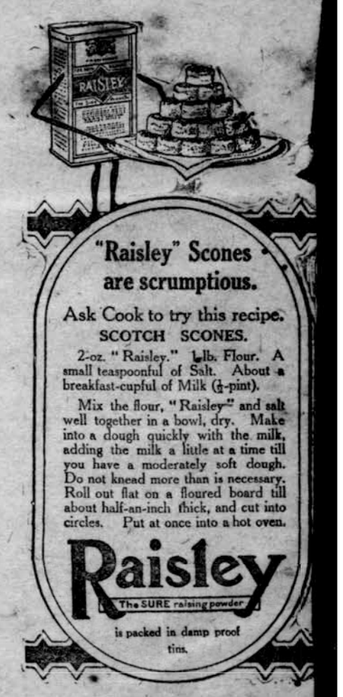
RAISLEY
"Raisley" Scones are scrumptious.
Ask Cook to try this recipe.
SCOTCH SCONES.
2-oz. "Raisley." 1lb. Flour. A small teaspoonful of Salt. About a breakfast-cupful of Milk (½-pint).
Mix the flour, "Raisley" and salt well together in a bowl, dry. Make into a dough quickly with the milk, adding the milk a little at a time till you have a moderately soft dough. Do not knead more than is necessary. Roll out flat on a floured board till about half-an-inch thick, and cut into circles. Put at once into a hot oven.
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
is packed in damp proof tins.

DON'T BE PUZZLED,
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.
INK TABLE
which are brilliant and non-corros cheap and best. Free samples to sch master, and merchants, Blue, Black Vio nd Green with fancy tin box. Each k 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gr
AGENTS WANTED.
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15-3, Lakhsmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

4th Ord. Meeting of the Council of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

Fifth Anniversary Celebration of late Dr. Dadabhai Navroji: Jashan ceremony at 5 p.m. and Mr. M. K. Patel's lecture on Mr. Navroji's career at 6 p.m. at the Anjuman Fire-temple, Dhobi Talao, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal to preside.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Bassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., Extraordinary General meeting, Gresham Building, Esplande Road, 11 a.m.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 30.

The steamer "Morea" with the outward mails of the 15th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act (to allow Banks time to make up half-yearly accounts).

Mr. J. K. Mehta's public lecture on the International Labour Conference, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punj b Mail	17 0	12 30
Cal utta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Cal utta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7 30	13 30
Ma ras Mail	8 40	21 15
P oona Mail	11 30	14 45
In ar & 3rd Poona Express ..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	7 50
elhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

LECTURE ON DADABHAI NAVROJI.

Under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Jashan Committee, Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel will deliver a lecture in "The lessons derived from the exemplary life of the Great Indian patriot Dadabhai Navroji", at the Anjuman's Fire Temple, at 6 p.m. to-day, being the fifth anniversary of the death of the Grand Old Man of India.

FORTHCOMMING MEETINGS

BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute will be held on Saturday (next the 1st proximo) at 4 p.m. at the office of the Institute, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

GAUD SARASWATS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Vaishnava section of the Gaud Saraswat community will be held on Sunday next (the 2nd proximo) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Murlidhar Temple near Thakurdwar Post Office to consider the situation that has arisen in connection with the Shri Laxmi Venkatesh Temple situated in Fort. All Vaishnava members are requested to attend.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thusday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Weather permitting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Morea will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

P. S. K. steamer "Saigon Maru" sailed from Colombo for Bombay. On the 27th instant and is due here on the 2nd prox.

LATE MR. P. R. NAGDA.

The Matunga Congress Committee has passed a resolution at the meeting held on the 25th instant expressing their sorrow for the death of the late Mr. Padamsi Raymal Nagda, Secretary of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, and to convey the Committee's condolences to the members of the family of the deceased.

MANGESH VISHWANATH RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIP AND CHARITY FUND

The Honorary Secretary of this Fund informs us that the following Scholarships have been awarded from the Fund for the year ending 31st May 1923:—16 College students Rs. 133 per month; 11 High School students Rs. 48 per month; help to destitutes Rs. 80 per month; total Rs. 261 per month.

TENDER FOOT EXAMINATION.

The following Scouts of the 21st North Bombay Boyscouts Troop has been passed their Tender foot Examination held on the 18th instant:—Madan B. F., Patel D. D., Patel A. N., Kalayaniwalla E. P., Sethna N. J., Udwadia A. D., Gilder E. C., Bhosania B. D. and Khambatta F.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information sends us the following:—

A Sanitary Committee has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to advise it as to the measures which should be taken to protect the public health and to obviate nuisance when pumping is commenced in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme:—

The members of the Commitee are.

CHAIRMAN.

Ltd.-Colonel H. M. Carter.

MEMBERS.

Lt.-Colonel W. M. Houston, The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Major W. J. E. Bell, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Dr. Hormasji Manekji Masina, Lt.-Colonel Raghavendra Rao, Dr. Phiroz Ardesir Dalal, and Dr. Kavasji Byramji Shroff.

The Committee will submit to Government its recommendations in the matter as early as possible.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF JAILOR.

PROCEEDINGS IN ALLAHABAD COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The trial of Ghisalal, life-convict, for the attempted murder of Mr. Fordham, Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Naini, commenced to-day before Mr. R. L. Yorke, Sessions Judge, Allahabad. The prisoner is also charged with assault on other prisoners. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of hurt, but not guilty to the charge of attempted murder, and said he intended to cause some hurt so that he might be transferred, as Mr. Fordham was very hard on him. Mr. Fordhum, during the course of his deposition, gave an account of the assault and said the prisoner was employed as weaver. On the 2nd June morning, while the witness was watching a man working in a room Ghisalal struck him with a knife on his nose from behind. The witness moved off, but the convict chased him, and overtook him in the factory and stabbed him twice in the back. Leaving the factory, the witness took refuge under a *nim* tree, when the convict chased him again and witness made a dart towards the wicket gate, followed by the convict, but witness shut it and made off to the hospital. Witness had been warned for doing less work and that he would be placed before the Superintendent for punishment. Nobody attempted to help witness as they were all frightened.

Cross-examined the witness admitted he was assaulted by a prisoner in Benares Jail also and again at Naini by a convict two weeks atfer he had come. He never got a prisoner beaten but he was strict in seeing work done. He was never harsh to Ghisalal.

The warder deposed Ghisalal shouted to those who were going to arrest him that he would kill anyone who attempted to arest him. Corroborative evidence was given.

The case is proceeding. Mr. L. M. Banerji, Government, Avocate, with Court Inspector, appears for the prosecution and Mr. Sitaram Ghose for the defence.

Convict Ghisalal's case being resumed, accused admitted his previous statement in which he said he did outMr. Fordham's nose and caused him hurt but he was provoked by the jailor's harsh treatment and added that Mr. Fordham gave him muct trouble, always hit him with stick and stopped his food. Mr. Fordham demanded more work which accused could not complete and punished him. Ever since Mr. Fordham was put in charge of his factory he was ill treated. Accordingly accused thought if he caused jailor some hurt accused would be transferred to another jail. Assessors were of opinion Chisalal convict was not guilty of attempted murder. Sessions Judge reserved judgement.

TRIAL OF MAULVI HAMID ALI. UNDER SEC. 124 A.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

Maulvi Hamid Ali is being tried in Raipur under section 124A of I. P. C. for the speech delivered there, when he is alleged to have referred to the Hazaribagh Jail incident and characterised the Berar Government's communique as false.

C. P. MINING CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

At the first C. P. Mining Conference, held at Chindwara under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Dixit of Nagpur, it was resolved to establish a Mining School, a Mining Association and Industrial Bank.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read the letter in your 27th instant issue, written by a "Guardian."

In November 1920 the Surgeon-General is reported to have sent a letter to the University and the University is said to have sent the copy of it to every Arts College Principal, which stated that the admissions into the G. M. C. in the 2nd year would be at the discretion of the College authorities. But we assuredly say that no such letter whatever was seen either by us or by our predeccessors on the notice boards of our Colleges.

When we had been to Poona, we had seen the Vice-Chancellor who said "I fully sympathise with your case." The Surgeon-General showed his mercy towards us and told us that he would like to see us admitted. We had also again been to the Dean of the G. M. C., and recited our whole story. We asked him, "Sir, suppose you take us all the 40 unadmitted in the 2nd year, will the present number of the second year's Junior Class exceed the last year's"? The Dean said to us, "No, it shall be less. I want still more efficiency." We replied to him:" Sir, as the present year's batch (even after admitting 40) becomes less than the last year, the next year's batch will be still more less and thus your desire that there should be ample efficiency in your College will be brought about with slow and sure steps."

As it is stated in the "Guardian's" letter it is impossible for us to proceed to the B. Sc. Course as we have not studied Physics at all mathematically, neither have we learnt practical Chemistry quantitatively nor our Botany is upto the standard, though the Zoology of Interscience and the P. Sc. is the same.

Thus we are stranded mid-way and in this hour of despair we request the Dean to be kind enough as to take us up. We also humbly entreat the Government and the University to redress our just grievance, admit us in the 2nd year class and thus save us and our parents from misery.—Yours, etc.

STRANDED SUFFERERS.

TRIAL OF BABU GURDIT SINGHA.

CHARGES UNDER SEC. 124A FRAMED.

ACCUSED PUTS IN STATEMENT AND LIST OF DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 28.

Charges under Section 124 (A) I. P. C. have been framed against Babu Gurdit Singha of Komagata Maru fame by Lala Amar Nath, Magistrate Amritsar. The accused put in a written statement in Gurumukhi covering over 216 foolscape pages which was filed and ordered to be translated into Urdu and then put in the list of defence witness which included the names of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir William Vincent, Raja Daljit Singh, Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. Sovereign, the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, Mr. Sato, Agent and Mr. Read, Emigration Agent, Vancouver, Canada. Public Prosecution was asked by the Court to find out the present addresses of as many of the witnesses named as could be found and proper orders would be passed on July 3.

CRIMINAL AMENDMENT ACT.

UTKAL CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Joint Magistrate of Cuttack delivered judgment yesterday in a case in which Pundit Gopbandhu Das, President, and Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra and Dr. Atal Behari, Acharya, Secretaries, Utkal Congres Committee, were charged under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Amendment Act. The Magistrate convicted all the three accused and sentenced the first two to two years' simple imprisonment each and Dr. Acharya to one year's simple imprisonment. Pundit Gopbandhu and Mr. Bhagirathi are already in jail, being convicted by the Magistrate of Balasore on the 16th instant of violating order issued under section 144 and fined rupees fifty each. They refused to pay fine and were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each.

PT. NEHRU AT KHURJA.

A WARM RECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

KHURJA, June 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President-elect of the District Political Conference, who arrived here accompanied by Mr. Tassuduq Sherwani of Aligarh, was accorded a warm reception both at the Khurja Junction and city stations. Several people have come from distant parts of the district, and from the railway station he was taken in procession to his residence. A large number of people were present *en route*.

MOPLAH SUFFERERS.

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, June 27.

At a meeting of Moplah gentry of Calicut, held on the 24th instant, under the auspices of the Moplah Amelioration Committee, a sub-committee was formed and the members will proceed into the scheduled area for administrating relief to Moplah sufferers by the distribution of rice and clothes.

INSTITUTION OF FALSE SUIT.

NOTICES ISSUED IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

In connection with certain facts disclosed in a civil appeal in the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Piggott have directed issue of notices to Kusbat Rai, appellant, Mr. K. R. Dang, Vakil, High Court and one Talibmashi to show cause why they should not be prosecuted first for instituting a false suit and making false statements and the other two for giving false evidence in a suit in connection with the execution of some documents.

HAROLD MANN MODEL FARM LTD.

GOES INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 28.

The Harold Mann Model Farm Ltd. has gone into voluntary liquidation with liabilities of Rs. 5,000 and ample assets. The honourary liquidator was Mr. Dharamdas H. Punwani, Assistant Engineer, who is of opinion that the concern should not be wound up as the crops are in brilliant condition, and within a short time the farm will assuredly pave its way. The present crisis arose chiefly because of the damage sustained on account of the flood. It is quite possible that Govenment may come to the rescue because the farm contrives to do very valuable experimental work on the lines of the Government establishments. The liquidator favours leasing the land for three years rather than selling outright at this, unfavourable time when money is tight. In way the shareholders' capital will be safe. Should the enterprise be allowed to go down, co-operative farming in Sind will suffer a set back a.d that is to be avoided at all costs. The Director of Agriculture proposes to visit Sind in a few months time and his visit will mark a forward stage in agriculture, the staple industry of the province of Sind.

"WHAT IS LIFE TO ONE IS DEATH TO ANOTHER."

CLIMATE OF SIMLA DOES NOT SUIT DR. SAPRU.

CONSEQUENTLY HE RESIGNS LAW MEMBERSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 28.

The Hon. Dr. T. B. Sapru, Law Member is shortly resigning for reasons of his health and the following official announcement has been issued on the subject:—For some time past the climate of Simla has exercised an adverse effect on the health of the Hon. Dr. T. B. Sapru. Yielding to the advice of his medical attendants Dr. Sapru has reluctantly come to the decision that it would be unwise on his part to run the risk of further damage to his health by spending another season in Simla. He has accordingly intimated to the Governor-General who has heard the news with great regret that he wishes to resign his post on the Executive Council at some date to be fixed with reference to the convenience of the administration anterior to the move of the Government of India to Simla in 1923.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BENGAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held to-day the names of Messrs. C. R. Das, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Motilal Nehru have been recommended for the presidentship of the next Indian National Congress to be held at Gaya.

"SERVANT" DEFAMATION CASE.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED TILL 4TH JULY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Judgment in the "Servant" defamation case which was to have been delivered to-day was postponed till 4th July.

EUROPEAN LADS ON SHOOTING EXCURSION.

TWO INDIAN BOYS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Two Indian boys have been admitted into Kharagpur hospital with gunshot wounds. It appeared that a European lad was out with other boys on shooting excursion, while shooting, shots accidentally hit two Indian boys. The case has been instituted against the European lad on charge of rash and negligent act endangering human life.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

There was more confident tone in the jute section when the market opened. This subsequently led to a fairly considerable buying of Clives and Howrahs. Prices rose from 40 to 40-12 and from 46-4 to 47-12 respectively. But just before the close, there was reaction on the news of easier Hessians. Other jute shares were irregular with buyers on lookout for cheap lots. Fort Gloster were a good feature. In the afternoon market, there was brisk enquiry for Century. During the morning the price reached 8 but at the close there were sellers a tthis figure. Coals were quiet with Burrakurs again in demand. Talcher continued steady. Business in cottons was extremely small Kesorams being rather easier. There was no outstanding feature in miscellaneous group. Both Indian Iron and Steel and Standard Waggons had sellers but buyers' ideas were low and business were easier at 1410. Tata Bank continued on an offer. The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 58-3, 5 per cent New Loan (1945-55) 89-12, 5½ per cent war bond (1920) 100-6 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 100, 6 per cent U .P. Bonds (1926-41) 95-4.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 91, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1418.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 49, Howrah Sheakhala Railway 79.

Cotton:—Dunbar 428, Kesoram 14-4.

Jute:—Alliance 548, Auckland 212-8, Bally 225, Barnagore 135 Budge Budge 440 s.l., Caledonian 505 c.d., Century 8-2, Clive 41, Fort Closter 759, Gourepore (pref) 86, Howrah 47-12, Kanknarrah 480 s.l., Kamarhatty 607 s.l., Khardah (pref) 90, Lansdowne 300, National 290, Nuddea 59, Orient 174, Reliance 46, Union 482-8 s.l.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-14, Bengal Nagpore 87-8, Burrakur 37, East Indian 34-12, Gopalichuck 17-12, Jainty Central 15-12, New Tetturya 12 s.l., Sowardhi 9-4 x.d.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Petroleum 10, Titaghur Paper 12, Anglo Oriental Navigation 21-12, Bengal Assam Steam 221-8, C. P. Cement 6, Automatic Tools 3-4, Indian Standard Wagon 67-8, Indian Iron and Steel 56-8, Indian Galvanizing 5-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 7-4, New Savan Sugar 9, B. I. Corporation (defd) 17, B. I. Tobacco 2-2, Calcutta Ice 25-12, Madan Theatres 7-2, Purnea Rice 7-8, Reinforced Concrete Annas 14, Calcutta Municipal debenture 4 per cent 68, Calcutta Port Trust debenture 4 per cent 68.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

M. LENIN'S CONDITION GETTING WORSE.

"SPEECH HAS BECOME LABOURED."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

Reval.—A Moscow message says that M. Lenin's condition has got much worse during the past few days. His speech has become laboured and his memory defective. Two well-known German Medical experts are flying to Moscow.

STRIKE IN VIENNA.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION'S DECISION TO CALL OFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

Vienna.—The Central Committee of the Transport Workers' Union has notified the Government that it has decided to call off the strike.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

On the Stock Exchange gilt-edgeds were brighter. An early reduction of the Bank rate to three per cent is anticipated. The new Indian 5½ per cent loan is at a quarter per cent premium.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

The following are the cricket matches' results:—

(Rain interfered everywhere with play):

Middlesex beat Hampshire on the first innings. Hanstman Kennedy took 8 wickets for 86.

Yorkshire beat Kent by ten wickets. Oldroyd scored 89 for Yorkshire, and Waddington took 8 Kent wickets for 39.

Lancashire v. Warwickshire match had been abandoned.

Somerset beat Worcestershire on the first innings. McBryan made 98 for Somerset.

Surrey beat Sussex on the first innings. Sandham made 128.

Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by 137.

Nottinghamshire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings. Nottsman Carr scored 99.

Essex v. the Cambridge University match was drawn. Fiddian Green made 103 for Cambridge, and Perrin 105 for Essex.

The Oxford University beat Leicestershire on the first innings. Knott made 105 not out for Oxford.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

FURTHER HONOURS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 27.

It is understood that in addition to the honours connected with the Prince of Wales' visit, announced in Reuter's telegram, dated London June 26th, the following honours were also awarded:—

To be C. V. O.—Capt. the Maharaj Kumar of Bikanir; Nawabzada Hajee Mohamed Ahmedullah Khan of Bhopal; Lt.-Col. C. K. Crawford Stuart; C. O. Harvey and F. O'Kinealy; Mr. D. Petrie and Major C. H. Gabriel.

To be C. I. E.:—Capt. the Hon. Piers Leigh.

To be C. S. I.:—Colonel on the staff R. B. Worgan, Godfrey Thomas, Captain Dudley North.

To be K. C. I. E.:—Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.

To be G. C. I. E.:—The Earl of Cromer.

In addition to the above honours, Mr. J. F. Dunn gets the I. S. O., Mr. Ramjidas becomes Rai Bahadur, Mr. Abdul Rashid becomes a Khan Bahadur, Messrs. P. G. Menon and N.C. Bose are made Rai Sahebs, and Mr. Salar Baksh becomes a Khan Saheb.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

During the week ending 19th June fourteen dacoities are reported in Bengal. Excepting Tipperah which is responsible for one case this form of crime is confined to west and north Bengal districts. Twenty-four Pergunas District tops the list with five cases and Midnapore is responsible for two cases while seven other affected districts report one case each.

TRIAL OF DACOITS AT THANA.

PROPERTY WORTH RS. 3000 RECOVERED.

On the 19th instant commenced the trial of a gang of nine men at Thana, before Mr. Dhekne, Assistant Collector, Central Prant, Bhiwandi. These are accused of having been habitually associated for committing house-breaking, etc. The offences were committed in Bombay and the suburbs. Of the nine men one is a Varli, one a Khudji, one a Sonar (goldsmith), one a Kansar (coppersmith) and one a Pardesi. Property worth Rs. 3,000 is said to have been recovered.

Bapoo Ladkia and Bhugwan Ittoo are the two leading accused. These men, it will be remembered, while in the Bandra lock-up effected their escape but were after some days recaptured. One was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and the other to six month's, for escaping from legal custody.

Mr. Gonsawi, Police Prosecutor assisted by Sub-Inspector Patankar and Jemadar Ragunath are conducting the prosecution.

CABLE ITEMS

The Hague.—During a sitting of the International Rubber Cultivation Association, the Vice-President, Mr. Burd collapsed and died.

The death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Crapper, one of the founders of the British Cotton-growing Association.

RUBBER CULTIVATION.

RESULT OF HAGUE INTERNATIONAL ASSN.'S MEETING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Rubber Growers' Association understand that a meeting of the Hague International Association for rubber cultivation in the Dutch Indies has resulted in a three-fourths majority in favour of the Government assistance for the industry.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

A Hague message says that the International Association for Rubber Growing in the Dutch Indies has decided by 383 votes to 125 to invite the Government to consider the measures to improve the situation in the rubber industry. The nature of the measures will be decided shortly. The Committee has been appointed to discuss the matter with the Dutch Government. Mr. Burger's scheme for the formation of a pool of 100,000 tons of rubber by producers and merchants will be studied.

EFFECT OF RUBBER GROWERS' DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

The report that the rubber growers have decided in favour of restriction led to an excitement in the Mincing Lane, yesterday evening, the spot price of Rubber jumping three farthings to eight pence half penny per pound for the standard kinds.

IMPORT DUTY ON FABRIC.

COTTON SPINNERS' PROTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

The meeting of the committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester to-day passed a resolution protesting against the proposed Import duty on fabric and gloves, which, it is pointed out, will seriously interfere with the Lancashire-Egyptian yarn trade.

It has been decided to seek an interview on the subject with the Prime Minister.

RAILWAY CO.S' AMALGAMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

The South Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover Railway Companies' amalgamation has been provisionally agreed upon as a preliminary to the fusion with the Brighton and South Western Railway Companies. It is proposed to form a new company with a capital of fifty-nine millions sterling.

EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.

LORD GREY'S CRITICISM OF GENOA CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord Grey made a important speech yesterday on European reconstruction, in which he criticised the Genoa Conference as an attempt to tackle the problem from a wrong end. He emphasised the importance of securing cooperation of the United States and urged the necessity of settling firstly the question of reparations.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GENERAL HARRINGTON'S TRIBUTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

Constantinople.—An impressive memorial service for the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, was held at the British Headquarters in the presence of General Harington, Allied High Commissioners, Admirals and Generals, and the representatives of Sir Henry Wilson's regiments, the Rifle Brigade and the Ulster Rifles. Bugles of the Irish Gards sounded the "Last Post", and the guns of the navy fired fifty-eight minute guns.

General Harington, who was Sir Henry's right-hand man during the war, in a striking speech, paid a tribute to Sir Henry's lovable nature, his strength of character and his devotion to the King and country and his love for Ireland. The cruel and dastardly assassination was due, declared General Harington, to the instigation of an anti-British organisation, but Sir Henry's sacrifice would not be in vain if it saved Ireland and proved the death-knell of the despicable gang.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. "MADURA."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

The Postmaster-General announces that the Indian mail-steamer "Madura" has had an accident to the propeller, and the mail is unlikely to reach Marseilles before Friday night, or to be delivered in London before Saturday night, or, possibly, later.

ALLOWANCES TO EGYPTIAN GOVT. OFFICIALS.

20 PER CENT REDUCTION APPROVED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.

Cairo.—The Council of Ministers has approved a twenty per cent. reduction in the special allowances to Government officials owing to the decrease in cost of living. The annual cost of the Government personnel is now fifteen million sterling compared with five and a quarter million in 1913.

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During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

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General Manager

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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Commences on 19th June, 1922 in the College Clinics will be given at 4-45 p.m. each day by

(1) Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) D. P. H. (camb.) D. T. M. and H. (camb.), L. M. and S. (Bom.), Pathology and Bacteriology—on Monday.
(2) Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Thursday.
(3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Wednesday.
(4) Dr. G. V. Deshmuk H. M. D. (Lond.) (Lond.) Medicine—on Tuesday.
(5) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A. M. D. (Bom.) Medicine and Therapentics—on Friday.

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TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 29, 1922.

INTELLECTUAL REBELS.

It was a little difficult to believe hitherto that the attitude of the Maharashtra leaders, or at least of some of the.., marked a definite breach with the Congress. But in the light of a "serious statement" reported to have been made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar before the Girgaum District Congress Committee, at a recent meeting of its executive, the position hardly leaves much room for doubt. We have waited in vain in the fond expectation that Mr. Jayakar would favour us with an authoritative statement about his own position and the position of the minority in Maharashtra, to which he referred at the meeting. It is a well-known fact that in Maharashtra, there are some intellectuals, who particularly since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, have been openly preaching a departure from the considered programme of the Congress, on grounds, which, as we have shewn, do not stand close scrutiny. But intellectuals such as they are, they have not failed to put forward, what, in their own opinion, are irrefutable arguments in support of their changing attitude. There is no doubt that such arguments will carry weight with some who lack faith in their own destiny, but otherwise the arguments have failed to produce the desired effect. On the other hand, the change of front shown by the intellectuals has imparted to mass inertia an unprecedented stimulus and set it going at a furious rate. Both in Maharashtra proper and that part of the C. P., which is designated "Marathi," the rank and file have not been slow in awakening to the grave national peril, to which the path their "intellectuals would pursue, inevitably leads; and have strongly protested against the rash behaviour of their leaders. Obsessed with a sense of their own superiority, the intellectuals have, however, taken no warning from the signs of the times, but have gone on with their campain, whose inevitable though not intended result must be the wrecking of national unity and solidarity.

We can understand their honestly holding different opinions in regard to details provided they are agreed on principle; and it is difficult to believe, unless the Maharashtra intellectuals have been guilty of dissembling their deep-seated convictions all these two years, that they accepted even the principle itself with certain mental reservations of their own and yet professed to work it out thoroughly in practice. Their practical contribution towards a solution of the national problem during the past two years has been next door to nothing, while they have not been slow to exploit every opportunity that offered itself for diverting the course of the national will into other channels consistent with their own views. We have, in the past, welcomed their attempts in the honest belief that a public discussion might result in clearing up their special difficulties, removing misunderstandings and enabling them to convince, or be convinced by, others as to the best methods for the country to attain its goal. From the manner of their acceptance of the *status quo* arrived at at Ahmedabad, and the generous and eloquent praise bestowed upon them by the Mahatma, we assumed, as all thoughtful people did, that the spirit of bargaining in Maharashtra leaders had at last given place to a more chastened one inducing in them that inward calm which alone is vital to their successful tackling of the work allotted to them. The weeks following the Congress session at Ahmedabad brought disillusionment. By their recent actions they have brought things almost to a stand-still in their own province of Maharashtra. Some of them have betaken themselves to flank attacks and strategic manoeuvres. The underlying motive has been, it appears to us, to make Poona once more the head and heart of India and revive the glory of Maharashtra at the point it was interrupted under the last of the Baji Raos. We have no quarrel with such ambition of Maharashtrians, which is quite natural and is bound to arouse the sympathy of every patriotic Indian. But the point is that conditions in this country are now long past the stage when we could be content with an exclusively provincial outlook. There is room enough both for an Indian and a Provincial outlook, but the former must always be predominant. There was a time when Maharashtra proudly engaged and enraptured the attention of the whole of India and received unreserved homage. Our Maharashtra friends, proud of their old glory, seem to forget that in the greater drama of Indian Nationalism the scene must shift and the *dramatis personae* change and move. It is a case of what is called the dramatic unity and no one can alter its mighty and pre-destined course.

This necessary digression apart, Mr. Jayakar told the committee, it is reported, that he had been approached by the minority in Maharashtra, or wherever it may be, to create a breach in the dead-wall of the Congress programme, and that he had deliberately raised the standard of rebellion against the Congress. We do not deny Mr. Jayakar's or anybody else's right to "rebel" against the Congress, though "rebel" is hardly the appropriate word to be used. May we point out, however, that to create a breach in the dead wall of the Congress programme or raise the standard of rebellion against the Congress, is no more Mr. Jayakar's job than it is Mr. Bapat's to prove, as we have pointed out before, that non-violent non-co-operation is impracticable? If Mr. Jayakar and his friends hold views that do not fall in with the views of the Congress, the best thing for them to do would be to work out their own ideas independently of the Congress and in as best a manner as it suits their fancy or convenience and leave the business of creating a breach to the declared enemies of the Congress. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Jayakar and his friends from remaining Congressmen and yet following their own personal convictions and inclinations. What they cannot do is to accept executive offices in Congress organizations, which carry with it the necessary implication that those who accept them, are wholeheartedly for working out the Congress policy and programme. We, therefore, venture to urge upon Mr. Jayakar and the minority for whom he speaks the need for pause and reflection before their decision to "rebel" against the Congress becomes irretrievable.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

From the days of the Partition agitation in Bengal a common sneer at the Nationalist movement has been to the effect that the "professional politicians" have a following made up largely and almost entirely of silly schoolboys. Later, when the Non-cooperation evangel touched the masses the sneer was widened to embrace "ignorant coolies." "Silly schoolboys and ignorant coolies"—the latter specially imported at a daily wage—made the Calcutta *hartal* of December 24th the success that it was! "Professional politicians"—of the type of men like Messrs. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru—who have relinquished mammoth practices as lawyers at the bidding of the Congress—still conspire to inveigle the silly students into the evil paths of politics. Self-constituted leaders, with no following but with an enormous fund of self-assertiveness, have lectured students all over the country on the folly of dabbling in politics. But to-day, as during the Bengal Partition days, the students of India continue not only to be interested in politics but to take an active part in them whenever this is possible. They have boycotted Government schools and colleges whenever and wherever they have been appealed to by Nationalist workers. Where substitutes have been available in the shape of National institutions, these have been patronised despite the persecution to which the conductors of these institutions are liable. Only when the lack of funds or workers has prevented the Nationalist party from setting up its own educational institutions, have the students been prevailed upon by stress of circumstances to re-enter State, or State-aided, schools and colleges. The response of the Bengal students to the appeals of the country's leaders was overwhelming while the boycott lasted. But the boycott in Bengal as elsewhere in India has been merely spasmodic and fitful—never sustained. This is because there has not been time in which the Congress workers might set up, organise, equip and staff National schools and colleges. Hardly had the workers set about this task when Repression swept them into the jails and those who remained free had all their work cut out to keep the main movement alive; in the meantime side-issues, such as the educational boycott, have in most parts of India been allowed perforce to languish. Here and there, however, there have been exceptions. The Gujarat Vidyapith whose first convocation was held the other day, is one such—and a very brilliant one. The National Muslim University at Aligarh and the Tilak Mahavidyalaya are others.

At present, the Diehard Press in India will not deign to notice such an event as the Vidyapith's first Convocation. When we remember that less than six years ago the "Pioneer" refused to publish the proceedings of the Indian National Congress considering them beneath the notice of itself and its readers, the fact that the Vidyapith's Convocation remains ignored does not move us to any great sorrow. Already, as Principal Gidwani's speech at the Convocation emphasised, the Vidyapith is a great power for National endeavour, moulding and forming men who are Indians first because their education has been primarily Indian in spirit. Later, when the opponents of Nationalism awake to the existence of the Vidyapith, they will assuredly attempt to decry its work and we may confidently anticipate that among the sneers levelled at it will be many to the effect that the institution is as idealistic as is Mahatma Gandhi or the cult of the *Charka*—and as futile, they will say. But Principal Gidwani's appreciation of the Vidyapith's work makes it very clear that the institution is working along most soundly constructive lines. As for the future before this and similar institutions of the country—when we remember that the fine flower of Indian intellect represented on the Congress the product of the officialised system of education, that very many Indians have been able to rise superior to the demoralizing effects of a denationalizing education,—we may confidently look forward to a generation trained on essentially Indian lines who will surpass even the giants of to-day in ability and selfless patriotism. Surely, to no worthier end than the production of such a generation could an appeal for funds and support (such as Principal Gidwani's appeal) be made.

Notes of the Day

The Liberals and Sir Harcourt Butler.

More than the N. C. O.'s of U. P., who have been subjected to a vigorous campaign of repression, because they have had the courage of their convictions and freely avowed their want of confidence in the ma-bap spirit of Sir Harcourt Butler's "rule", those who are now up in arms against the selfish manoeuvres of the landlord-cum-bureaucratic clique, are the Liberals and Co-operators. The "Leader" of Allahabad, a staunch Ministerial and pro-Government, and at the same time uncompromising anti-Non-Co-operation, organ, has put itself forward at the head of the present agitation against the movement for the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler's Governorship. There are cogent reasons which have induced this uncompromising opponent of the Non-Cooperation movement, which has not seldom gone further than even officials in supporting Sir Harcourt Butler's avowed policy of vindicating law and order, to change its policy. Mr. Mackenzie, unconsciously, furnished a clue as to these reasons in his letter published in "The Chronicle" the other day. He said: "It (an extension) will enable him (Sir Harcourt Butler) at least to give some shape to his policy for Oudh." And that is true. The present movement for extension has originated among the Oudh landlords, of whom the Hon. the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad is deservedly the worthy head, both literally and figuratively, and zealously backed up by a group of clever civilians, who have used their official term to acquire considerable influence among the Zemindars. Besides, Sir Harcourt Butler himself has never let an opportunity pass by without advertising, in the most glowing terms, his close friendship and regard for the landlords. We do not for a moment suggest there is anything wrong in it, nor do we consider it an unholy alliance between the bureaucrats and landlords in U.P. In many respects their interests are identical and to the mind of some it may even rightly appear that the existence of the one is intimately bound up with the existence of the other. So, there is no wonder that they should have made common cause with one another in pouring their adulation at the altar of Sir Harcourt Butler who has stood both in very good stead, whether in repressing the people or the tenants. What is the present Aika movement in Oudh but the reflex action arising from the betrayal of the interests of the tenants last year by Sir Harcourt Butler and his Government? The Liberals of Oudh, who persistently opposed the dilution of agrarian reform in Oudh, rightly fear that the propaganda set afoot by the landlord class and certain of their sympathisers among the Government and the officialdom, might, if not opposed betimes and vehemently, result in once again foisting upon the Province a Governor who, by his attitude, has forfeited their confidence and that of the Kisans, let alone the Non-Cooperators, who as such have ceased to complain against the Government, their policy and actions.

"New India" and Ourselves.

Our Madras contemporary, "New India", referring to some notes of a humorous description which recently appeared in these columns, points out that the Ceylon newspaper which we quoted as authority for the statement that Mr. Sastri has taken with him on his tour to the Dominions "an English valet from the Carlton Hotel, London", was inaccurate in that and other statements. The paragraph we quoted runs as follows:—

> Mr. Sastri was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Bajpai, I.C.S., Director of Emigration, who goes with him to Australia. He is also attended by an English valet from the Carlton Hotel, London. Others of the party are Messrs. P. P. S. Sastri, M.A., and V. S. R. Sastri.

"New India" writes:—

> The two important conclusions which our contemporary of the "Chronicle" draws from the above paragraph are that "Mr. Sastri's entourage is as big as that of a second cousin of the Prince of Wales who might choose to visit and conciliate India", and that "the two junior Sastris are relatives, one a son and the other a brother." The facts are: (i) that the big entourage consists of himself, his Private Secretary and a servant, the last paid by himself; (ii) that "the two Junior Sastris" are one his friend, and the other his brother, who went to Colombo to see him off. After this journalistic *coup* we should hesitate before we criticise some of the amazing statements we come across concerning India in some British journals. It is extraordinary how in human life one fault leads to another. Hatred of Mr. Sastri has led our contemporary to exercise its imagination without let or hindrance; and we see the fruits in the stupid statements made of him.

We are perfectly ready to accept the correction of our contemporary, though, as we gave our authority for the statements which we made concerning Mr. Sastri's entourage, and we are not in the happy position of our contemporary of being "in the know" of all things Sastrian, we cannot think our crime so very heinous as "New India" appears to consider it. As for hatred of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, we have none whatever, and we declare that the Notes to which our contemporary objects so furiously were humorous and perfectly good-tempered criticism of a public character, the sort of banter which no public character in Europe would resent for a minute, whereas the retort of our contemporary is decidedly ill-natured and includes a serious breach of journalistic etiquette.

Indian India.

Few Indian publicists have such affection and admiration for Indian States as St. Nihal Singh and it was to be expected that he should revert to his favourite theme after his recent Indian tour. In his article on "Indian India" in the current number of the "Hindustan Review" he urges that whatever their drawbacks, the States are, to a great extent, the repositories of our culture and keep unbroken the chain of our traditions. The greatest count in the indictment against them has been that there is in most of them little security of property and less of personal freedom. Mr. Singh pooh-poohs the criticism by pointing out that "persons are deprived of their freedom without charge or trial in British India, as well as in Indian India. In neither case is there the slightest pretence of ordinary legal process." Indian princes, being of the people, can, however, enter into the feelings of their "subjects" and take bold measures, whenever they are inclined to do so, which, unfortunately, is rarely the case. The Nizam of Hyderabad has stopped cow slaughter, founded a Urdu University, separated executive from judicial functions and has thus shown himself more in harmony with his "subjects" than the so-called progressive rulers in British India. It is because Indian rulers can do so much for their States and incidentally for the Motherland that is theirs as well as of their meanest "subjects", that we are disposed to be rather critical of their vagaries, often degenerating into antics. Why does not the Nizam give a voice to his "subjects" in the governance of his wide Dominions? Why does not the Gaekwar make his State dry? Why do the representatives of Rajput chivalry play the role of mere puppets in the hands of the members of the Political Department? Why do so many of them and their grandees hanker after British titles, as St. Nihal Singh says, bartering the rights and privileges of their States for a mess of pottage, to be more accurate, for a trinket? It is no argument to say that the rulers are victims of an adverse environment. They must rise superior to it as the whole Indian nation is rising or else forfeit all claim to respect, unless it be at the hands of society-novelists and sensational story-tellers. If, however, some Indian ruler were to evolve a democratic form of government, in keeping with the traditions of his country, as the author hopes he will, it would be India's original contribution to the political thought of the country and we, in British India, would certainly feel grateful to him.

A Case for Enquiry.

The report, which we published yesterday, of the inquest on the death of Aishabee, a Moplah girl, aged eight, as a result of brutal injuries alleged to have been inflicted on her by a Mahomedan woman, who had purchased her for twenty-five rupees, will have been read by everyone with feelings of horror. For the moment, we do not wish to say anything about the case as it will be the subject of a judicial trial. There are, however, two matters arising out of the tragedy which demand serious attention. The jury, in its verdict, stated that the facility with which the body of the deceased was interred in the Mahomedan cemetery without the true cause of death being shown, was a matter for enquiry by the Bombay Municipality. We trust the Municipal Corporation will see that a searching investigation is made into this matter and will lose no time in acquainting the public with the result of its investigation and the steps it takes against those responsible. Another grave matter revealed by the tragedy is the existence of a revolting system of traffic in human beings. Evidently this does not seem to be the only instance of its kind.

Grant Medical College.

We trust the Senate of the Bombay University, which meets to-day, will devote some attention to the grievance of those students who passed the last Preliminary Scientific Examination but have not been admitted to the Second Year Class. These students studied for and appeared at the examination without being told that they would be refused admission. We understand that only about forty students remain to be admitted. This is not too large a number and we have no doubt that the College authorities can, if they so wish, provide accommodation for them.

Red Cross Week.

It is proposed to hold a fete in this city from 9th to 16th December in aid of the Red Cross organisation for the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind which has an organisation of its own. The impression seems to be common that the Red Cross applies only to naval and military undertakings. It now covers civil operations also. In fact, as the Viceroy said in his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society last week, "the function in peace time of the Red Cross Society may be summed up in the words 'public health reform'". "The ideal towards which the Society aims is to be in such a position financially as to be able to assist all Hospitals in the Presidency to the full extent of their needs, to alleviate suffering and distress generally, to promote a large Nursing Association, and be ready, with a financially sound organization, to fight any epidemics that may occur and generally to be a central body controlling all monies given by the public for these purposes, thereby eliminating the necessity for the endless separate appeals now continually being made by Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of all sorts." Commercial firms can render assistance to the Society at the same time securing the much-needed publicity for their concerns by taking advantage of any of its three advertising schemes. The organisers of the fete undertake to display posters in commanding positions. A limited number of stalls will be available and there will also be an "advertisement gallery" where original drawings or sketches of posters and three colour print posters will be exhibited.

ATTACK ON FOURCOURTS.

FIERCE BATTLE IN DUBLIN.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

According to a Dublin message, two gangs of youths are tearing up a roadway in order to prevent motors from reaching Fourcourts. A serious Government Action is impending.

LATER.

Great military activities prevailed in Dublin early this morning where there is every indication that an attack on Four-courts, at present occupied by General Rory O'Connor and Irregular Republican army forces, is imminent.

The Provisional Government has sent a short time ultimatum demanding evacuation of O'Connor's men, and regular Irish troops stopped all traffic during the night and systematically searched for arms. Two large parties of the Free State troops have taken up positions in rear of Fourcourts. O'Connor's followers meanwhile have been preparing for a siege, and have dug two trenches outside elaborately sandbagged and barbwired building. Window frames have been completely filled with great piles of law books and machine guns have been posted on the roofs.

LATER.

A fierce battle for the possession of Four-courts has been raging since dawn in Dublin. The attack began in the drizzling rain, armoured cars, trench mortars and machineguns coming into action. Telegraphs and telephones are controlled by military and communications with England are difficult.

"OUTRAGES MUST CEASE."

STATEMENT OF IRISH PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The Irish Provisional Government has issued a statement declaring that outrages must cease immediately and for ever. Business in Ireland has suffered severely owing to the feeling of insecurity engendered by the reckless and wicked acts which have tarnished the reputation of Ireland abroad. Unemployment and distress are, consequently, prevalent when Ireland should be humming with prosperity.

The Government, continues the statement, is determined that the country shall no longer be held up in the pursuit of normal life and the re-establishment of free institutions, and it calls upon the citizens actively to cooperate in the measures which are being taken to ensure public safety and to secure Ireland for the Irish people.

The statement incidentally emphasises that the so-called Boycott of Belfast has no legal existence.

MAJOR-GENERAL O'CONNELL KIDNAPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Major-General O'Connell, Chief of the Staff of the Free State Forces, has been kidnapped in Dublin, it is believed, as a reprisal for the arrest of Mr. Henderson, Rebel Director of the Belfast Boycott.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SKILFUL SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Churchill's skilful speech rallied the wavering Government supporters and the Die-hard attack subsequently fell flat. The Liberal commentators to-day, however, are disquieted, lest, while achieving the object of easing the difficult parliamentary situation, the speech may have a bad effect in South Ireland.

The Conservative papers declare that the Government have got the wind up.

A NEW FACTOR.

Mr. Bonar Law's intervention in the debate is being much discussed. While refusing to withdraw his support from the Government, he emphasised the anxiety of the situation, and declared that if the Government did not see the thing through, he would be against them. This hint that Mr. Bonar Law might be compelled to lead an opposition to the Government is regarded as introducing a new factor into the situation.

IRISH OFFICE VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The minority in the division, in the House of Commons, on the Irish Office vote, consisted entirely of the Ulster Unionists and the Die-hards. The Independent Liberals abstained from voting, except three who supported the Government.

Lord Robert Cecil abstained from voting.

The Labour Party was equally divided in supporting the Government and in abstaining from voting.

"HE DIED FOR THE EMPIRE."

LADY WILSON'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO SYMPATHISERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Lady Wilson has issued an acknowledgment thanking thousands of kind friends throughout the world for their sympathy and wonderful tribute to her beloved husband who died for the Empire he loved so well.

INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"NUMBER WOULD NOT EXCEED 4,000".

LORD WINTERTON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton stated that the Indian Government hoped, very shortly, to communicate the total number of those imprisoned in India for political offences. He considered it most unlikely that the number would exceed four thousand and not twenty thousand as recently suggested.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN INDIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked for the terms of the instructions recently issued by the Lahore High Court to the Magistracy laying down that on the warrants of commitment, the trying Magistrate must note whether the convict was of a superior status.

Lord Winterton undertook to ask the Indian Government for a copy of the instructions, and added that their issue would be in accordance with the rule framed by the Punjab Government as regards the classification of prisoners.

Col. Yate asked whether there was anything in the law of India warranting this, and asked if Lord Peel would alter the rules.

Lord Winterton emphatically declined to do the latter, and said the matter was within the competence of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and it would be impossible for Lord Peel to suggest to the Assembly to reverse what was within their competence.

INDIAN SERVICES.

QUESTION OF EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Hogge asked in the House of Commons if Lord Winterton would take steps to ensure an equality of treatment for all Services and all European Government servants in India. A request to be more specific led to a question whether the putting of the members of the Indian Medical Service on equal terms as regards pensions communication, as ordinary Indian Civil Servants, would be considered.

Lord Winterton said he believed members of the Medical Service referred to were not the only ones thus affected but he would consider the whole matter.

I. C. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.

QUESTION OF WITH-HOLDING BENEFIT FROM NON-EUROPEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Davison in a question in the House of Commons, drew attention to the widespread misapprehension among European members and the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service with reference to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund. In view of numerous Indian Civil Servants now coming upon the fund whose conditions of family life were widely different from that of the Europeans, Mr. Davision asked whether the Indian Government was prepared to rescind the former decision to extend the benefit to non-Europeans. He also wished to know whether the fund would forthwith be divided into separate European and Indian sections with separate actuarial calculations.

Lord Winterton said he had already considered the effect mentioned on the Family Pension scheme, but it was not possible to make a statement on the subject at present.

Mr. Davision emphasised that the fund was almost entirely constituted by European contributions, there being only a few Indian contributions since 1913.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF IMPROVING SCALES OF SCHOOLMASTERS' PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Waddington, Lord Winterton held out but little prospect, at present, of an improvement in the scale of pay of the school-masters in the English schools in India in so far as the same depended on the increase of Government grants in aid. Lord Winterton undertook to communicate the question for the Indian Government's consideration.

THE ARMY BILL

U. S. SENATE ADOPTS CONFERENCE REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted the Conference report on the Army Bill which provides for an army of 137,000 during the coming year. The Bill has already passed the House of Representatives.

SERFS OF THE EMPIRE.

CONDITION OF INDIANS ABROAD.

SWARAJ---PANACEA OF ALL EVILS.

DR. MANILAL'S EXPERIENCE IN COLONIES.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. D. M. Manilal delivered a lecture on "Indians as Slaves," Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

DR. MANILAL.

Mr. Manilal said the title of the lecture was not coined by him. Some of them might ask how, with their ancient civilisation and culture they could be called slaves. They had been so overcome by countries that had been organised on the capitalist basis, they had been so subdued, that with all their civilisation, with all their moral and spiritual worth, Indians were in the position of wage-slaves. They deserved the title of slaves and were treated as slaves. The conditions in Indian under a capitalistically organised British Government were such that we had frequent famines, that we had an expensive Government, and therefore the people had to go to other countries. Many of them might remember that the European planters formerly employed slaves on their plantations in South and East Africa. They might, also, remember that England took pride in saying that it took the leading part in freeing the slaves. The speaker's reading of history told him that England was not entitled to that credit, although a few English people did take part in the agitation. The British Government, however, did not set the slaves free from purely altruistic motives. They did so from purely commercial motives because those countries which employed slaves produced cheaper goods and competed with England. They would find that during the American Civil War the sympathies of England were with the Southern States and she supplied them with arms and munitions.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

The speaker then gave a brief history of the origin of indentured labour which began in Mauritius to supplant the slaves who were freed. He told the audience how Indians were treated in Fiji and Mauritius and said that Indians were not given any civic rights in the Self-Governing Dominions and to that the British Government's reply was that they would make representations, but the result of those representations was so far nil. So long as Indians were ready to go to the Colonies as slaves for work they were readily admitted, but as soon as they asked for rights they were called undesirables. That was why Indians were called wage-slaves. Even men like Surendra Nath Bannerjea were fooled into giving their consent to Indian emigration into British Guinea. Did they think that the planters there, who were not soft hearted people, were going to make a present of their Colony to Indians?

Mr. Manilal then gave an account of the many subterfuges employed by the agents of planters, or recruiters, to inveigle men and women into those Colonies and how they were deceived into joining the emigrants. He must, however, say that we Indians had not treated the Indian labourer properly. Those parts of the country which did not treat their labourers properly, afforded a good recruiting ground to the planter. That was the case in regard to South India and U. P., where the poor labourers were ill-treated by the employers and were even beaten. The Mahomedans were not wanted as recruits, because they were not so very docile as Hindus; Brahmins, also, were not welcome, because they were educated and they might spread discontent. Even the Punjabis were not wanted, because they were a strong people and were not amenable to discipline and from the stand point of the planter the Southern Indian was the choicest man, because he was the most docile of all Indians

The Fiji Government had passed orders that the Punjabi should not be recruited any more, because from their point of view he was a dangerous man. The speaker then told of the many tricks employed by those planters and overseers to renew the indenture of the time-expired men. They would find that Indians were not treated in these Colonies any bette than slaves, and the reason for that was the bad threatment by Indians of labourers in India. The lot of the returned emigrants was a hard one; they had no home and no money and they were living in slums in Calcutta. They lived in bad conditions and were disowned by their own casts people and so they had to return again to the colonies as indentured labourers. Of course some Indians said that all the indentured men should return to India, but then these men had no national ideas at all, and they had no inclination to return to India in order to starve here. That was not the proper remedy. They should restriet emigration to the Colonies and treat the labourer here better. That was the only way to remedy their condition. In New Zealand the wharf labourers were paid £1 per day and the owners were compelled to do so; the coal workers were given 30 shillings per day and they travelled first class. They had come into their own in Australia and New Zealand. Here in India they paid the men Rs. 7 per month and they were required to slave the whole month. He thought we were treating the labourers and untouchables, in a disgraceful manner and those people had every right to go to other countries to earn their living. By treating the labourer as a slave in India, we had made him an adaptable material for the planter. They (educated classes) were dependent on their dominance of the poor labourer. The higher classes were living a parasitical life and were entirely dependent on their dominance of the poor labourers. Although they (labourers) might make some money in the Colonies, the moral conditions there were of the worst type. For the uplift of the men in the Colonies we had to work in India. In New Zealand the Indian labourer was getting the minimum wage of sh. 10 per day that was the legal wage and he could not be paid lower. In India it was impossible for the poor people to live on their lands, for it was not economically profitable to do so. By compelling us to stay in India, by preventing us from going to Australia and Canada Government were compelling the poor worker to live on a small wage and forcing him to work for it. He did not think there was any substance in the "equality of status" and unless they put the worker on the same level as the labourer in other parts of the world unless they emancipated him, there was no hope for India, (Cheers)

MR. M. PICKTHALL

Mr Marmaduke Pickthall said the lecturer had made good the title of his lecture —"Indians as Slaves". Throughout the speech he had qualified the word slaves and called them wage-slaves, but he (Mr. Pickthall) would have called them chattel-slaves. For their condition was something far worse than the condition of ordinary wage earners in European countries who are nowadays called wage-slaves. "Helots of the Empire" was a fair description. In ancient Greece they had depressed classes, but they were working in the house and were hewers of wood and drawers of water. He thought the term helots, more than wage-slaves, described the condition described by Dr. Manilal. He was thankful to Dr. Manilal for his lecture. Mr. Manilal was something much more elementary than a labour leader. (Laughter). A labour leader was a political person who manoeurved for the gain of his own party. But the man who stood up for his own oppressed countrymen, whenever he got the chance, was an elementary humanitarian, and not a labour leader. These people had to be raised to some position before the labour leader came in.

DR. MANILAL'S SERVICES.

What a terrible indictment it was of the white people! Mr. Manilal had told them how men and women were kidnapped, kept as slaves, and kept away from their elementary rights. The only consolation he (the only white man present) could perceive was that the white race had always been like that, for when the Aryans came to India they did the same thing and the "depressed classes" were the result. There was one thing noticeable in the lecture and that was Mr. Manilal had said precious little about himself. Except Mahatma Gandhi very few Indians, if any, had done greater work for the rghts of Indians overseas. Naturally Dr. Manilal did not say that for himself. The speaker would say that Dr. Manilal was a very distinguished man indeed and should be so from the point of view of every Indian. He had done an enormous amount of work for the getting of a minimum rights for his compatriots. It was one of the saddest things in the British Empire that for doing that a man should be deported. Mr. Manilal had been treated as a suspicious person in one part after another of the British Empire and the Government of India had done nothing in the matter. Instead of the C.I.E., Dr. Manilal had told him, they had given him the C. I. D. (Laughter). That was a terrible indictment of the present state of things in the British Empire. Precisely, as Mahatma had found out, Mr. Manilal had found that the kernel of the whole thing was not there in Fiji, in New Zealand or Mauritius, but here in India. (Cheers). How could a man treat them as a man and equal, while they insisted in their own country upon being subservient? Mr. Manilal had described to them that Indians were on the downward grade politically. He did not agree with Dr. Manilal. In that Mr. Pickthall thought that Indians had made a miraculous improvement. (Cheers). People who were looking down,, now look everyone in the face (Cheers). That was Swaraj! And when they had got that Swaraj, that spiritual Swaraj, then their problems, as Mahatma Gandhi had said would be solved automatically. (Loud Cheers).

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said nothing would help Indians to improve the condition of the people in the Colonies, unless they had *pukka* Swaraj in this country. Nothing would help them to improve their status, as Swaraj by Khadar, and Swaraj by civil disobedience. (Cheers). They saw no other remedy than civil disobedience but they must be patient and abide by the decision of the Congress Committee. And unless they had Swaraj they would not be able to improve their status in the Colonies. (Cheers).

MR. D. CHAMAN LALL.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall said the statement made by Mr. Manilal had scared his heart, He know the condition of labour here and he did not want to address them as "ladies and gentlemen." He wanted to address them as "follow-slaves." There was in the hall one exception, however, in Mr. Pickthall and the speaker hoped that he would fight for them as he had fought that night. When so many of their countrymen were in prison, when Gandhiji was in jail, they could not say that there was peace in this country. They did not want to substitute the rule of the Englishman for the rule of the rich and the capitalists (cheers). So long as labour was not raised, so long as there were slaves in the coalfields of Raniganj and Jherria, so long as there were starving women in those parts who would sell themselves for a box of cigarettes, so long there was no hope for India. The local Labour Bureau had told them that there were rooms in Bombay 16 by 12 feet in which 30 different people lived, and where there were three women in delicate conditions. Look at the condition of these poor men and women and look at the marble palaces on the Napean Sea Road and Warden Road built out of the money produced by these men. The slums in Bombay were a hell on earth and unless they did away with them India would never be able to raise her status, and never would get Swaraj.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. J. Baptista said the political problem was at the bottom of the whole question. Without political power they would not be able to do anything. Without that they could never have any political equality. There were two kinds of persons responsible for their slavery—one was the soldiers who had fought and were now fighting for the glory of the Empire. And Mr. Sastri was one of the men and he indicted all the Liberals to-day as the instruments of their slavery. Then the other people were the British who kept Indians in slavery and they did it with the help of Indians. Perhaps that slavery was necessary for the union of all people in India and the world. Britons said they "never never shall be slaves" and he would say the same thing that Indians would never be slaves (Cheers). Britons, however, should not be too much cocksure of their position. When the Germans knocked at the gates of Paris and Englishmen were trembling, it was the Indian slave who saved them (Cheers). India supplied Great Britain with food and that saved her and made her last longer than Germany. The promises then given had now been broken. Let Indians all say every morning that they "never, never, shall be slaves."

BERLIN TRAGEDY

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARDS.

25 KILLED & 50 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Berlin.—At least twenty-nine persons were killed and fifty-five seriously injured besides many slightly injured owing to a load of wood carried by a suburban train sweeping off the passengers of another train who were standing on footboards, as the trains were overcrowded due to tram stoppage.

FUNERAL OF DR. RATHENAU.

PRESIDENT EBERT'S ORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Berlin.—The funeral of Dr. Rathenau, to-day, was not marked by any untoward incident. The flags on public buildings and the Embassies were at half mast, but very few private premises or hotels displayed the signs of mourning. The coffin, draped in Republican colours was placed on a catafalque in the Reichstag where President Ebert delivered a funeral oration. Subsequently, the remains were conveyed to the family vault in the outskirts of Berlin. The crowds which watched the cortege, after loudly cheering President Ebert, dispersed quietly.

A twenty-four-hour demonstration strike has begun. All banks and shops are closed, and the tramway and local railway services are suspended.

UNIVERSITY CENTRES IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Replying to Mr. Waddington, in the House of Commons, regarding hostels in the University centres of India, Lord Winterton said there was only accomodation for a very small proportion of students. He believed admission to the hostels was not restricted to Indians. The present financial conditions alone preclude the possibility of Government providing hostels for any special class of students but it sympathetically viewed the efforts by those interested in the welfare of such students to extend the existing facilities.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

"TRIUMPT OF ENDURANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Newspapers, this morning, have sympathetic leading articles on the apparent failure of the Mount Everest expedition, and declare that the attempt to reach the summit is not a failure but a success and a glorious triumph of endurance. The papers agree with Sir Francis Younghusband's remark that the most valuable result of the expedition has been sensibly, to raise the standard of human achievement.

"INDIAN'S SWAMPING AUSTRALIA."

MR. SASTRI ON HOLLOWNESS OF PLEA.

EMPIRE'S RISK IN WITHHOLDING RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Government, to-day, entertained Mr. Sastri to a dinner at Parliament House. Federal Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges, Naval and Military officers, and other notabilities were present.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, proposing the toast, eulogised Mr. Sastri who, he said, had come to Australia with a great reputation. He had earned the laurels as orator wherever English was spoken. He came as a representative of the people who, it might be said, after the slumber of ages were awakening and demanding consideration and voice in their Government. "We should listen", concluded Mr. Hughes, "to Mr. Sastri's pleadings for his countrymen domiciled in Australia."

Mr. Charlton, leader of the Federal Labour Party, supporting the toast, said Mr. Sastri's object was most laudable, and showed he was a real statesman. The Labour Party would give reasonable consideration to whatever requests Mr. Sastri made.

Mr. Page, leader of the Country Party, said the knowledge of other Dominions could only come through visits such as Mr. Sastri's, whose eloquence had already given thousands of Australians a better idea of India.

Mr. Sastri, on rising to reply, was accorded a great ovation. He said he was overpowered at the cordiality and enthusiasm with which his health had been drunk. He was grateful to Premier Hughes and the Government for the arrangements they had made for his comfort during his tour.

NO FEAR OF BEING SWAMPED.

Mr. Sastri reiterated the disabilities to which Indians in Australia were subjected, and thanked Mr. Hughes for his advice and for his warm advocacy of the cause of Indians at the Imperial Conference in 1921. Mr. Sastri declared Australia had absolutely no fear of being swamped because a double door had been erected, one preventing the indentured Indians from leaving India and the other preventing Indians from coming into the Commonwealth. The Act should be amended to enable the Indians to get franchise, "Provide your Indian fellow-citizens with this lawful constitutional means of obtaining a remedy", said Mr. Sastri.

Mr. Sastri, continuning, urged the Federal Parliament to take prompt steps to enable the Indians to get Invalid and Old Age pensions. He also urged the removal of the restrictions which prevent Indians with mail-carrying contracts from employing their own countrymen.

Referring to the Bounties Acts, Mr. Sastri protested against the provisions in those Acts which lumped the Indians with undesirable Asiatics. Indians, he declared, should be distinguished from other Asiatics as they belonged to the British Empire. (Loud applause.) It was only just and fair that the Commonwealth Parliament should enact these ameliorative measures. "Would there be any risk in giving two thousand Indians franchise and the benefit of law"? asked Mr. Sastri.

THE EMPIRE'S RISKS.

Mr. Guest interjected: "Does the Empire run any risks"?

Mr. Sastri responded: "The Empire runs risks by withholding these things." (Applause.)

Evidently referring to the criticisms such as were contained in the recent article in the "Melbourne Age", Mr. Sastri said some people feared that the granting of these concessions might have far-reaching consequences in other Dominions. It was not his purpose to deny that the most beneficial consequences often followed good examples. Where would be the harm in a continuous expansion of British principles of justice? He could not understand the motive underlying this objection. Some people said the treatment of Indians in Australia was not an Australian, but Imperial, matter, and should be referred back to the Imperial Conference which might meet the next year or the following year—(laughter)—but in view of the Imperial Conference decision, the Dominions should act.

APPEAL IN NAME OF COMMONSENSE.

"In the name of commonsense", exclaimed Mr. Sastri, "do not throw us back on the Imperial Conference." He reiterated the sentiments which he had expressed in a speech at the Centennial Hall in Brisbane, on June 23rd, and added: "Let the Indians belong to the Empire as full citizens. The Indian Government is extremely anxious that the Commonwealth should pass ameliorative measures without delay. In the name of India let relief come promptly." (Loud applause.)

INDO-BRITISH MAIL SERVICE.

QUESTION OF UTILISATION OF AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Herbert Pike Pease, stated that the Civil Aviation Advisory Board on which the Post Office was represented, was considering the possibility of utilising aircraft in the Middle East with a view to speeding up the Indo-British mail-service.

"ABETMENT OF WAGING WAR."

CHARGE AGAINST MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

THE MAULANA'S STATEMENT.

"A PREPOSTEROUS CHARGE."

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Before their lordships the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Bombay the Reference, in Imperator vs. Hasrat Mohani, made to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, came up for arguments yesterday. It will be recalled that the accused was charged under Sections 121 and 124A, I. P. C., before the Sessions Judge, for his two speeches at the last Ahmedabad sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League. The Jury unanimously found the accused "not guilty" on both the charges, but the Sessions Judge treating the jury as assessors in respect of the charge under Section 124A found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and in respect of the other, differing from the jury's verdict, referred the matter to the High Court under Section 307 Cr. P. C. In his reference the Sessions Judge observed that he was unable to accept the unanimous opinion of the Jury that the accused in delivering his speeches did not intend to create disaffection towards the Government established by law but merely gave expressions to his ideas. The dominant note in all the three speeches was an exhortation to his hearers to shake themselves free from all control of the British Government and to adopt here and now complete independence as the goal to be immediately aimed at. It might be, as the accused contended, that the proposition that freedom was every man's birth-right and complete independence free from foreign control was the ideal of free citizenship were philosophical tenets which were unobjectionable. But when coupled with this proposition there was an exhortation that the goal should be adopted here and now there was the necessary implication that the Government as established by law should be overthrown. It was ideal to say that there was here no intention to create feelings of disloyalty and enmity to the existing Government. The disloyalty and enmity sought to be evoked were of one extreme type. They could only be satisfied with the destruction of the existing Government.

Yesterday when the case came on for hearing, the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The accused appeared in person.

The case was called on at 11-30, when the accused was not brought by the Jail authorities and their Lordships had to proceed with the other work of the day.

At 12-52 the accused was brought into the Court under the Bombay City Police escort. Three cries "Allah-o-Akbar" were raised by the spectators.

The Acting Chief Justice then intimated to the Advocate-General that he liked to say that if before the case commenced any disturbance to the court was repeated in this court again, he would have to clear the court in order that the hearing of the case might proceed without any disturbance.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General in addressing the Court said that this reference was under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Wherever the Judge disagreed with the Jury, he submitted the case to the High Court with his opinion. The accused was charged with having committed offences under sections 121 and 124A. The reference was on the charge under section 121. The translation of the speech was not challenged. The charge was one of abetment of waging war and that was under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He relied on the decision of this Court in the case of Ganesh Savarkar. Though there need not be war in progress, his submission was that the law was correctly laid down by the learned Sessions Judge. The speech clearly came within abetment of waging war by instigation. The whole speech came to this. The accused advocated to establish 'Swaraj' free from all control. He advocated it not by legitimate and peaceful means. Then he advocated the Declaration of Indian Independence from the 1st January 1922 called United States of India. Secondly he urged the establishment of parallel institutions side by side with the constituted Government of the country, such as the institution of Law Courts, Army, etc. The accused wanted to establish them immediately so that the conflict would be inevitable. He advocated that those institutions could be started by non-violence they could not be maintained by non-violence. If the Government took repressives measures, their reply should be guerilla warfare i.e. to kill them wherever you meet them. The duties of the Mahomedans were greater than those of the Hindoos. The accused said that there were two means for replacing one Government by another. First the destruction of Government by sword; and secondly to sever all connections with the present Government and to replace it by a national Government parallel to it and the result would be bound to come that the old Government had to go and the new would come. The rival Government would certainly interfere and he said that the result which was bound to follow would follow. So far as the Mahomedans were concerned their duties were political as well as religious. The time must come for waging war.

Then the Advocate-General argued on the law point regarding sections 124A and 121. He submitted that under Section 307 the High Court had all the powers of an Appellate Court, and could revise the sentence passed under Section 124A so as to give one sentence for the two offences.

THE MOULANA'S STATEMENT.

The accused then addressed the Court and read the following statement:—

The Sessions Judge in his order of reference says: "A passage must not be read apart from the context. The speech must be read as a whole."

I wish he had himself acted upto this excellent advice. As a matter of fact it is not only that he reads passages apart from the contexts, but in his zeal to convict me anyhow he does not hesitate to go even so far as to add to them certain words and sentences which can neither be found in nor deduced from my speech. As for example, he writes:—"First there is the definition which is to be adopted here and now of the goal to be adopted by the All-India Muslim League which is to be the attainment of complete independence from British control by all possible and proper means as opposed to peaceful and ligitimate means which the Indian National Congress had adopted for the attainment of its goal viz., Swaraj within the British Empire."

Here the Sessions Judge has introduced three new things. In the first place he has changed "all foreign control" into only "British Control" in the Resolution moved by me in the Congress according to which "the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of Swaraj or complete independence, free from all foreign control, by all legitimate and peaceful means." This has been done perhaps to indicate my special hatred for the British Government only, which is not a fact.

In the second place he has tried, without any authority or reason, to restrict the scope of the word Swaraj in the Congress creed by making it "Swaraj within the British Empire only," although as a matter of fact this comprehensive word "Swaraj" without any qualifying addition was deliberately inserted in the Congress creed to include both Self-Government within as well as without the British Empire. And Mahatma Gandhi objected only to my confining its meaning to Self-Government outside the Empire as I am now objecting to the Judge's restricting it to Self-Government within the Empire only.

In the third place he wants to make me appear to adopt "all possible and proper" means of attaining independence as opposed to legitimate and peaceful one, which is quite absurd as will appear from the following passage of my speech wherein I say that "the second amendment necessary is that the method for the attainment of Swaraj should be amplified and in place of only 'peaceful and legitimate' means all 'possible and proper' should be permitted."

Here taking into consideration the words "only," "all" and "permitted" in the passage quoted above, it is obvious that I want to adopt all other possible and proper means in their permissive character only, not in opposition but in addition to them and therefore necessarily including them.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE" ADDITION OF A WORD.

In another part of his order of reference he writes:—

"When the collision does take place and the constitutional Government adopts a policy of repression ..... by declaration of Martial Law or otherwise then the speaker states that Mahomedans at least will give up their attitude of non-violence."

Here also the mischievious addition of the word "otherwise" with "Martial Law" is absolutely unjustifiable as the following passages from my speech will clearly show:—

(1) "We will proceed on with our work silently and quietly inspite of Governmental interference as is being done now" (Page 22 line 40 and 41); (2) "People are no doubt prepared to suffer gladly the hardships of a few days of imprisonment, but on the declaration of Martial Law the Non-Violent Non-co-operation movement will prove totally insufficient and useless" (Page 22 line 62 to 64); (3) "So long as the Government confine itself to the use of chains and fetters Non-co-operation can remain peaceful as it is to-day, but if things go further and Government has recourse to gallows or machine-guns it will be impossible for the movement to remain non-violent."

It is apparent that the eventuality of being forced to resort to painful attitude of defensive violence is conditioned on the proclamation of Martial Law and that even then I do not approve of such an extreme development and express my opinion regarding the results which, looking to human nature, the proclamation of Martial Law will in all probability lead to, in a passage beginning with the words "I am afraid" and ending with the words "the responsibility for all this blood-shed will rest on the shoulders of the Government."

"SWARAJ."

The Sessions Judge further says:—

"According to the speaker 'it is incumbent on the Mahomedans, even more than the Hindus, to adopt a Policy of violence as the question of Khilafat has rendered it a religious duty on the part of the Mahomedans to liberate Hindushtan."

Apparently the Sessions Judge reaches this conclusion simply because in his opinion" going a step further" and adopting "all possible and proper" in place of "only legitimate and peaceful" means cannot but involve an instigation to violence.

But I contend that if he had studied my speech closely with an open mind and considered it as a whole, he would have learnt that not a single sentence could be detected in it which might be clearly and definitely understood to contain an exhortation or even a permission to adopt violence as means of attaining Swaraj.

My going a step further does not mean anything more than that I accept non-violent non-co-operation as our policy with a possible reservation, in the extreme case of a declaration of Martial Law, of the natural right of self preservation. And I am going to give a conclusive proof of the same.

The public prosecutor in his arguments before the Sessions Judge says that "the gist of Exh. 7 is the substitution of the meaning of Swaraj and of the 'possible and proper' for a "peaceful and legitimate."

Now with a slight verbal change I admit it to be so. In the first sentence I would say the "restriction" or "definition" instead "substitution," meaning thereby that of the two admitted interpretation of the word Swaraj in the Congress creed I prefer Swaraj outside the British Empire to one within it.

In the second sentence I would say amplification of the methods of the attainment of Swaraj by substituting the words "all possible and proper" for "only legitimate and peaceful".

"ALL POSSIBLE AND PROPER MEANS."

As a matter of fact by introducing "all possible and proper means" which according to the decision of the Congress denotes only non-violent non-co-operation, I want to make the creed of the Muslim League a little more elastic so as to include along with (1) non-violent non-co-operation (2) something less as also(3) something more than that. In other words I want to admit in the fold of the league all the following three classes of people viz, (1) adherents of the strict policy of non-volent non-co-operation, (2) advocates of mere constitutional agitation which is less than non-co-operation, (3) followers of the policy of non-co-operation without the limitation of either violence or non-violence which is something more than non-violent non-co-operation or in other words the followers of non-violent non-violent non-co-operation, with the reservation in the extreme case of Martial Law, the natural right of self preservation.

This will be amply proved by referring to the following passages of my address:—

(1). "It is on the platform of the league that all sections of the political opinion amongst the Mussalmans, extremists or moderates, have so far been and in future will probably be brought together."

(2). "The second amendment necessary is that the method for the attainment of Swaraj should be amplified and in place of only "peaceful and legitimate" means all possible and proper" should be permitted. Thus on the one hand opportunity of joining the league will be given to those who do not honestly believe non-cooperation alone as the sole path of salvation and recognising the possibility of other msthods adopt them also. On the other hand the amendment will remove the complaint of those who believe that non-co-operation can under no circumstances remain peaceful to the last and while subscribing to the creed of the Congress and the first clause of the Section dealing with the objects of the League as a matter of policy and expediency refuse to admit it as a faith for all times and circumstances or to remain non-violent even in intention."

(3) "Consequently as representatives of the Mussalmans the members of the All-Indian Muslim League should consider it their duty either to refrain from adopting non-co-operation as their creed or free it from the limitation either of violence or non-violence. for it is not in our power to keep non-co-operation peaceful or otherwise. So long as the Government confines itself to the use of chains or fetters non-co-operation will remain peaceful as it is to-day, but if things go further and Government has recourse to gallows or machine-guns it will be impossible for the movement to remain peaceful."

Now in the extract No. 2 I want to emphasise the words "only," "all" and "permitted," which will conclusively establish my claim that I prefer the adoption of "all possible and proper" not as opposed to "legitimate and peaceful means" as held by the Sessions Judge but by way of amplifying the same to meet the peculiar needs of the Muslim League as distinct from those of the Congress.

"NO EXHORTATION TO VIOLENCE."

The contention of the prosecution that by substituting "possible and proper" for "legitimate and peaceful" means I intend to exhort people to adopt a policy of violence and instigate them to wage war agains the King is manifestly absurd as will appear from the perusal of the following most important passage from my speech:—"Gentlemen, there are only two possible means of replacing one Government by another, one, the destruction of Government by sword and establishment of another in its place—a method which has been followed in the World thus far. The second alternative is to sever all connection with the present Government and to set up a better organized national Government parallel to it and improve and develop it till the old order is dissolved and the new one takes its place. Friends, to achieve this object we must immediately set up on a separate and permanent foundation our Courts, Schools, Arts, industry, commerce, Army Police and national Parliament."

This extract clearly shows as the Sessions Judge himself admitted in his charge to the Jury in the lower Court that I reject the idea of waging war or even of using force and advocate peaceful means for the attainment of independence. Call it anon-co-opertion or the establishment of parallel institution or Government. Both mean the same thing. Now such being the case, is it not preposterous to charge me with the offence of abetment to wage war especially when every one knows that I am still a member of the Congress, believe in its creed and want to attain Swaraj by legitimate and peaceful means. I accept non-violence as our established policy. It is not permissible in my opinion to use or initiate violence for the attainment of Swaraj in any case. Of course as a Muslim I cannot believe in non-violence as a matter of faith because although taking the life of any human being without any unavoidable and lawful cause is one of the greatest sins according to Islamic Law, which says.—

(1) "Whoever slays a soul, unless it be for man-slaughter or for mischief in the land, it is as though he slew all men and whoever keeps it alive it is as though he kept alive all men" (Quran Part VI).

(2) "And kill them wherever you find them and drive them from whence they drove you out and persecution is severer than slaughter" (Quran Part II).

Preservation of one's life is however also the first and the greatest duty of every Mussalman. Hence my anxiety to make the creed of the Muslim League a little elastic so as to give the Mussalmans an opportunity to accept non-violent non-co-operation without any religious scruple with the reservation of the right of self-preservation and hence my reference to Guerilla War and the injunction of the Quran which requires every true Mussalman in extreme cases of helplessness and danger of life, to adopt individual defensive fighting as a matter of duty.

"GUERILLA WARFARE."

It must be noted here that the Guerilla warfare, which I refer to, is a possible or probable defensive measure, which taking human nature into consideration, an individual will adopt when faced with sure death.

The explanatory connection of the Quranic injunction with the Guerilla warfare in my speech undoubtedly restricts the latter to its individual and defensive character only as opposed to its collective and aggressive form; though curiously enough the Sessions Judge, not realising the true significance of the fact refers to the Quranic injunction more than once as if he wanted to make the Guerilla warfare referred to in my speech, to appear something still more horrible and objectionable. In short the idea of waging War cannot in any way come under the heading of "possible and proper means" because though "possible" it cannot be termed "proper" in view of my decision mentioned above. "Proper" is the same thing as "legitimate." It is nothing more nor less. That is why I discard the method of violence and adopt the alternative method of establishing parallel institution in order automatically to replace the present one.

At the very worst the passage in my speech happening to contain the word "Guerilla" warfare will hold me responsible of nothing more than this that in spite of our discarding war-like methods and choosing non-violent non-co-operation as a means to establish Swaraj, a time will surely come when Indians in general and Mussalmans in particular, will be compelled, according to the dictates of human nature, to exercise the natural right of self-preservation and have recourse to actual fighting, even though it may be by way of self-defence.

Now this cannot be called more offensive than saying that "Independence cannot be gained without fighting" because, unlike the passage in my speech, where "Guerila" is conditioned on the declaration of Martial Law, there is no mention of any qualification or restriction attached to the word "fighting." But according to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar "merely saying that independence cannot be gained without fighting may not amount to treason."

"DEFENSIVE VIOLENCE."

The mention of the possible eventuality of defensive violence and bloodshed, which, looking to human nature the proclamation of Martial Law will lead to, is nothing more than a warning both to the Government and the public so that realising the danger both of them may refrain from proceeding to extremes—the Government to the extreme of repression in the form of Martial Law, and the public to the extreme of non-co-operation in the form of say—non-payment of taxes—and knowing the unlikelihood of a surrender on the part of either side, may come to some honourable understanding say like one recently reached between England and Egypt—and thereby avoid, after all, the consequences of a possibly bloody struggle.

I contend that the presentation on my part of this phase of the question was due to my inclination to avoid the eventual possibility of bloodshed and not in any way to incite to it.

To prove my *bona fides*, I beg to point out the next passage in my speech following the one mentioned above. In that, after clearly setting forth the danger referred to above I have left the matter to be decided by the members of the All-India Muslim League themselves. I have stated "consequently as representatives of Mussalmans the members of the All-India Muslim League should consider it their duty either to refrain from adopting non-co-operation as their creed or free it from the limitation of violence or non-violence."

If I intended this speech as an incitement to war how could I place this question before the members of the League in the form of an alternative because it could also result in persuading people who argue that when it was impossibe for Non-co-operation to remain non-violent if both parties proceed to extreme and when at the same time non-violence according to Mahatma Gandhi had to be maintained under all circumstances, it was better to forsake Non-co-operation itself and remain content with their present lot without any struggle or at most with mere constitutional agitation like the co-operators.

And it is a fact that the sudden reversal of programme adopted by the Congress by means of the Bardoli Resolution owing to a single Chauri-Chaura tragedy has alienated the sympathy of many people from Non-co-operation and they have become hopeless of the movement.

MR. DURGADASS' TELEGRAM.

Great stress has been laid by the prosecution on a telegram of Mr. Durgadass of the Associated Press who said about my speech that "it was a plea for a declaration on the 1st of January 1922 of an Indian Republic, called the United States of India to be attained by all possible and proper means incuding guerilla warfare in case Martial Law was proclaimed."

Now I contend that in his desire to give the whole thing in the smallest possible space to be cabled abroad Mr. Durgadass made an ordinary mistake of using the word "including" in his last sentence, but I am sure he did not mean to convey to the public by his message anything more than that I was an advocate of complete independence of India to be attained by all possible and proper means i.e., from mere constitutional agitation to Non-violent Non-cooperation with the reservation of the right of self-preservation in case Martial Law was proclaimed.

In any case it is obvious that he considered it a free and fearless expression of opinion; otherwise if it had been considered as exciting people to violence or rebellion against Government neither the Associated Press nor any of the papers would have given publicity to it.

WHAT IS REASON?

Under the English Law, mere words spoken or written, however wicked and abominable, if they do not relate to any act or design then actually on foot against the life of the King or the levying of a war against him and in the contemplation of the speaker, do not amount to treason. (1909-12 Bombay L. R. 105).

But Mr. Justice Chandawarkar says that "under the Indian Penal Code the waging or leving of war and the abetting of it are put upon the same footing by Section 121, that is the abetting of the waging of war is under the Code as much an offence of treason as the waging of war itself." (1909, 12 Bombay L. R. p. 105).

"CONDITIONAL THREAT."

The conditional threat does not come within the section. I have to complain against the Sessions Judge that in order to convict me he refers the whole thing. That conditional threat was my appeal to Mahatma Gandhi or a hint to him. The Sessions Judge takes that point first and tries to build upon the whole case on it. This is irregular. The unanimous verdict of the Jury was of not guilty. The Jury was an independent one. It did not contain any Non-cooperator. None of them was known to me. I objected to some of them being Government servants. Independent Jury men's opinion should be preferred to that of the Sessions Judge who is after all Government servant. Instigation must be accompnied by some Act. Under change of circumstances interpretation of law should be changed. I complain that the Sessions Judge gave the benefit of doubt to the prosecution. I think if there was any doubt, the benefit of doubt ought to have been given to me. I submit that the charge under section 124 A should not be before your Lordships. Your Lordships' have to decide under section 121. Your Lordships must cancel the sentence under section 124 A and then to decide under section 121.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Advocate-General then briefly replied on the law point and there after their Lordships reserved Judgment.

As the Maulana Sahib was being removed from the Court, hundreds of people who had assembled outside gave him a tremendous ovation and the Police motor van drove away amidst hearty cheers and cries of "Maulana Hasrat Mohani Ki Jai" and "Maulana Mahomed Ali Shaukat Ali ki Jai" etc. The Maulana was locked up the whole night at the Esplanade Police Station Custody In the evening the Maulana was interviewed by Mr. Moazzamali and other Khilafat workers at the Esplannade Police Station.

TENNIS AT WIMBEDOLN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The first round of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship was begun at Wimbledon, to-day, before a large crowd of spectators. The weather was fine and cool and the turf was slow.

Anderson, the Australian Davis Cup competitor, who is one of the favourites for the championship, was in excellent form and beat the British player, Turnbull, the former member of the British Davis Cup team, 7/5, 7/5, 6/3.

Norton and Lycett, the Australian Davis Cup player, O'Hara Wood, Spaniards Alonso and Flaquer, the Frenchmen Dupont Cochat, Brugnon and Gobert, and the Rumanian Misu, amongst others, have entered the second round of the competition.

(Continued from column 6.)

that the Viceroy had not been able to achieve all that he told the world or all that the Moderates expected of him. This might, to a certain extent, be due to his hands being tied by the India Office, which since the exist of Mr. Montagu was giving way to die-hard clamour. Concluding Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said: "If the reforms are to be worked in the spirit of Earl Winterton's speech, it will spell ruin for constitutionalists and will embitted still further the relations between Government and the people. The already discontented India which has lost faith in British sense of justice will become another Ireland and British short-sighted statesmanship will have to thank itself for such a state of affairs. The reforms are being wrerked by the Die-hards at Home and by reactionaries in India. I appeal to the British people to think betimes lest they throw away all chances of reconciling Indian opinion."

INDIAN LEGISLATURE—A FARCE.

NATIONALISM—THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

YIELDING TO DIE-HARD CLAMOUR DEPRECATED.

MR. SHESHAGIRI IYER'S VIGOROUS CRITICISM OF LORD WINTERTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

A serious warning to Government has been sounded by Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer in the course of a statement, which he made to an Associated Press representative, regarding adverse effect of light-heartedly flouting the considered opinion of the Indian Legislature, by both Simla and Whitehall. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer is a prominent member of the Assembly and one of spokesmen on the front opposition benches of the Democratic Party. The recent speech of Earl Winterton in the House of Commons had, he thought, dealt a knock-out blow to their cherished hopes and had thus thrown all over the country a gloom of despair and disappointment. Witness, he said, the outspoken criticism of both the Moderate and Extremist sections of the Indian Press in their reviews of Lord Winterton's utterance. He contrasted it with the speeches of Mr. Montagu, which every time gave fresh stimulus to constitutionalists to proceed onward on their road despite great odds. He took it that Earl Winterton's speech contained the considered view of the British Cabinet on the questions touched in it.

CRITICISM OF LORD WINTERTON.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer then referred to various points in Earl Winterton's speech and showed the seriousness of the situation. The pro-reform people had all along understood that Viscount Peel was favourably considering the demand of the Assembly for further grant of reforms. At a time when they were feeling sanguine about the results of such an examination, the statement by the Under-Secretary of State to prolong the present untenable system came as a rude shock. They now felt seriously that, handicapped as they were at every stage, they could do no good to the country through the reformed regime because the bureaucracy was still unchanged in its own outlook. One thing alone could, at present, be said to the credit of the reforms, that they had roused the people to political consciousness, but with the complex machinery which the reforms had entailed, the expenses had grown enormously and economically India was worse under the reforms than before. The reason was obvious. The Assembly had no power to direct how the country's resources could be spent. They had at best the power of advice. It was thought by them when they entered the Councils that this advice would generally be adopted, but recent experience had shown that the Assembly had merely to vote money without any guarantee that it would be spent as directed by it.

THE TWO ALTERNATIVES.

There were only two constitutional solutions for the present *impasse*, either that full autonomy should be granted as early as possible or that in the intermediate stage, bureaucracy must make up its mind not to set aside popular opinion expressed in Councils by their accredited representatives except in very extreme cases. He thought that the reason for the present attitude of the Government was to be found in its anxiety to prefer British to Indian interests. If England is really anxious to give India control over her destiny, she must also be statesmanlike to make up her mind to stand any injury to its vested interests in India. For, every step towards regaining Indian interests would necessarily mean some injury to British interests. If neither of these two alternatives was forthcoming, the only consequence would be that India will again consist of one party, viz., nationalists and it would be an unthinkably difficult task for the British people to govern 350 millions of discontented and politically self-conscious people. He appealed to British statesmanship to seize the present opportunity and work honestly in the interests of India.

INCREASED TAXATION.

Mr. Seshagiri next referred to the Assembly's action during the last two years in connection with the budgets in that period. They had become a party to additional taxation of forty crores which Government in its executive capacity had never sanctioned collectively even in ten years. The Assembly was a party to this unpleasant task in the hope that their advice would soon be acted upon and matters set right. They thought that they were voting money to carry on the Government. They had every right to demand cuts where they thought them necessary. In case of military expenditure, they were insistent that a big cut should be effected, but it was most damaging on the part of Lord Winterton to state on the eve of the Inchcape Committee that military estimates could not be reduced. Then again, it was too unjust to extend further privileges to imperial services, which had already been tempered by Mr. Montagu. He could not understand the logic of placating the enemies of the reforms at India's expense. Moreover, Earl Winterton's promise of favourable consideration to the representations of Lancashire must be resented in India. The Under-Secretary ought to have followed the great Secretary, Mr. Montagu, now out of office, and should have boldly and uncompromisingly declared that India was at liberty to fix her own tariff walls without dictation from home. The silence of Lord Winterton over the question of the position of Indians in Kenya and the absence of an emphatic declaration on behalf of Indians are lamentable omission.

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Touching Lord Reading's position he felt

(Continued in column 5.)

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Opinions of the Day.

Playing into Bureaucracy's Hands.

The "Swarajya":—Specially after Mahatmaji's arrest and imprisonment, while great divines in England and in America have not hesitated to liken the mission of Gandhi to that of Christ—destined not merely to free India but the whole of humanity from the shackles of slavery—the "Indian Social Reformer" puts the question—is the Congress going to immolate itself on the funeral pyre of Non-Cooperation? If such be the doubt and vacillation in the minds of our countrymen, is it any wonder if our struggle is to be still further prolonged? We are sorry our contemporary has not cared to study the case of the Non-cooperator as well as it has done its own. If it had, it would not have lapsed into the narrow groove of the Moderate, who clutching at the suggestion to enter the Councils, have indulged in an incoherent homily on Non-Cooperation and its effects. Which is to-day the dead carcase—the system of Diarchy which admittedly is a stupendous failure from every point of view not excluding that of the Ministers, or the Non-Cooperation Movement which has enabled the country to realise its position? To resolve on boycott of the Councils to-day and to seek to enter them the next, to speak of the Bardoli pledge without understanding all its bearings, to praise and condemn a thing almost in the same breath—these abrupt shifts and fickle moves are dangers to our progress. This is just the way to play ourselves into the hands of the bureaucracy.

Indians in Natal.

The "Bengalee":—It appears that the Fates are against offering any relief to the hard lot of the poor Indian settlers in Natal. Far from there being any relief, matters are heading just the other way about. We understand that the Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance has passed its third reading in the Natal Legislative Council, and a clause has been incorporated into it, which makes matters worse for the Indian trader and merchant; for it gives the power of discretion to the Licensing Board to issue or refuse a wholesale or retail licence and make a decision of the Board so much sacrosanct and inviolable as to be beyond the reach of any Court of Law to review, reverse, or alter. This makes the Licensing Board the complete master of the situation. And, be it remembered, that the Licensing Board is constituted entirely of Europeans who have not been distinguished for any sympathy with the suffering Indians. Thus, the Indian settlers will find themselves placed at the mercy of the Board which will do things according to its sweet will and pleasure. We are afraid, the pitiable lot of the Indian settler will meet with no relief, considering the inexorable and unrelenting attitude of the colonial authorities, who have conceived a bitter prejudice against him on the ground of colour. The one refrain of their swan-song is that "the Indian must clear out" of South Africa, and thus we find him hounded out of the colony with grim ferocity, in spite of all the pious resolutions of Imperial

Reprehensible Tactics.

The "New India":—There seems to be no limit to the extent to which the new Secretary of State proposes to satisfy the demands of the Services. Two more concessions have been made, in addition to those we have mentioned. One is that in calculating the service, not only the number of completed years, but even a portion of the year, is to be taken into consideration. Again, members of the I. M. S. were permitted to retire under this system if they were unable to be re-employed militarily. The India Office is now corresponding with the Indian Government with regard to the applicability of these conditions to officers, who by reason of the length and nature of their civil employment, had reasonable expectation of their continuance therein until normally retired. We would suggest an easy remedy. Let the Secretary of State lay down as a general rule that those who hate the new dispensation in India would earn handsome rewards. There would at least be no camouflage in such a procedure, and India would then rid herself of mutineers. It should then be open to India to fill the vacancies by Indians, so that there would be no more desertions. The whole business is demoralising, and we do hope that the Legislative Assembly will speak out the Nation's mind on these reprehensible tactics of Viscount Peel.

Liberals and Taluqdars.

The "Leader":—We have been favoured with a pretty long telegraphic reply by the Raja Saheb of Jehangirabad to our recent article on the extension of the term of office of his Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler. We do not propose to deal at length with the letter as we are not anxious to prolong a controversy which must be unpleasant to everybody and which is generating unnecessary heat. It would give us sincere pleasure as cooperators if we can feel sure that the movement for the extension of his Excellency's term is popular, for that would imply that Sir Harcourt Butler is popular. But the real fact is, which cannot be easily denied, that every one associated with the Government is extremely unpopular. The Liberals have been abused because they are regarded as having merged themselves in the bureaucracy. The members of Government and the Ministers are unpopular, because they form part of a "satanic" Government. The barons of Oudh, who are out-and-out supporters of Government, except where their own class interests are involved, do not stand in a better position. How can then it be said that the movement for the extension of his Excellency's term is popular? While we have expressed the view that his Excellency has evinced a distinct bais towards the landed aristocracy, we are free to acknowledge that he has done something substantial for the Oudh tenants. But the Liberals hold that if his Excellency had not been rather too soft to the landlords greater justice could have been done to the tenants. As regards the Raja Saheb's charge that in defending the Ministers we have been indulging in the pastime of running down the hon. the Home Member, we may at once state that we have no animus against him and that we are aware that in the past he was among the very few taluqdars who allied themselves courageously with the nationalist movement. We do not deny his independence nor patriotism. But we cannot remain silent when his defenders try to saddle the responsibilities of the administration of his department on to the shoulders of the Ministers and gratuitously drag in their names in connection with things done in the reserved department for which they cannot be held responsible either to the Legislative Council or the country. They would be quite willing,

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C. P. MINING CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT CHHINDWARA.

(From a Correspondent.)
CHHINDWARA, June 27.

The C. P. Mining Conference successfully, concluded its first session in the Town Hall on the 25th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Dixit, Barrister-at-Law.

The invitations issued by the Reception Committee attracted a very large number of mine-owners, mining concessionairs, commercial men, and other prominent European and Indian gentlemen who have any connection, or who sympathise with, the mining industry.

Dewan Bahadur Ballaldahs and others who could not attend sent letters and telegrams expressing their inability to do so while having full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Conference. The Town Hall was quite full and the gathering was fairly representative of all mining industries in the principal mining districts of the province.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee opened the proceedings by making a short speech, in the course of which he welcomed the Delegates and visitors, and explained at length the aims and objects of the Conference. He said although mining was a branch of general industry, yet it required great attention and support from all those who had the good of the country at heart. He particularly laid great emphasis on the cooperation of the Government, the Railway companies and the banks which would make any industry successfully, and was of opinion that Government should be most sympathetic towards the grievances, and attentive to the needs, of the mining people who have to carry on mining work at great risk and sacrifice and that certain difficulties from which they were suffering should at once be removed by the Government.

Mr. Dixit, during the course of his Presidential address, congratulated the organizers of the Conference on the success attained, and expressed the hope that since the gathering was so very large and representative, a Mining Association based on a permanent footing would be formed for the benefit of those who carry on the mining industry. He criticized very bitterly the actions of the Government in passing ex-parte orders prejudicial to the interests of mine-owners without even giving them a hearing. He strongly repudiated the idea of the local Government acting on the information received from unauthenticated sources cancelling the certificates of approval and leases on trifling matters, and without taking into consideration the explanation of the persons affected. He was very much against the provision, in the mining lease, that Government should be the sole judge with regard to the breaches of the conditions and terms of the lease. He stated that in no civilized system of the administration can the accused and the judge be the same person. He was, therefore, strongly of opinion that an arbitration board should be formed which would decide all such disputes.

16 RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Sixteen resolutions were then passed, the most important of them were to the following effect: One was regarding the information of an Arbitration Board with a view to securing proper facilities and opportunities for deciding the question of the breaches of the terms and conditions of the mining lease.

Some resolutions were concerning the securing of certificates of approval and the cancellation or withdrawal of the same.

There was another resolution to the effect that no serious action should be taken by the Government against the concessionairs so long as the revenue officer's report be not accepted by the Mines Department.

The resolution concerning the establishment of a mining school, a mining association, as well as the starting of an industrial bank were passed.

Other resolutions passed by the Conference were for a demand that the dead rent and royalty which are realised from the mine-owners be partially spent on roads and other communications of the mines, also urging upon the railway authorities to provide facilities and conveniences in the matter of waggon supply.

The resolution regarding the formation of the Mining Association was carried with great enthusiasm, and a strong Committee consisting of six mining persons, with Mr. V. R. Dhoke as the Secretary, was formed to which Mr. R. S. Mathuraprasad gave a donation of Rs. 100 to enable them to begin work without any loss of time.

In the afternoon there was a successful tea-party given by Seth Narayandas Bhagwanji, a prominent coal merchant. Almost all European ladies and gentlemen of the station and prominent Indians were present.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

OPENING CEREMONY OF HALL AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, June 27.

The opening ceremony of the central hall of the Indian Historical Research Institute was performed by Shrimant Baba-Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji, yesterday. Notwithstanding incessant and heavy rains there was a very large gathering of about two hundred members and outsiders including the Yuvaraja of Bhor, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sardars, Majumdars, Mehendale, Purandare, Shri Jagannath Maharaja, Rao Bahadur Kike of Indore. Master Monahar Barve, juvenile master and musician, sang a song of welcome.

Mr. Nana Saheb Vaidya, vice-President of the Institute, welcomed the delegates and the guests. He traced the history of the Institute in his speech and expressed his satisfaction and surprise at the progress made in so rapidly completing the big and capacious hall which he said was particularly due to the energies of the secretaries, Messrs. Potdar and Majumdar and the liberality of the contractor, Mr. Abhyanker. He then requested Shrimant Babasaheb to open the hall and in doing so he referred to the eminent qualities of the Chief Saheb and the great interest he takes in the institute.

The Chief Saheb then delivered a very learned address, setting forth his experience of a similar work seen by him in his foreign tours and promised further help to the institute. He particularly drew attention to the necessity of securing support from the Governments, States and old historical families and invited them all to cooperate in the splendid work the institute was doing. The institute is a scientific body and hence he said there is room here for any petty differences.

He then presented a gold medal to Kumar Monahar Barve for his skill in music. Prof. Barve then declared a donation of Rs. 250 to the institute and he felt proud of the honour that Maharashtra (his country) had done to him.

Shrimant Babasaheb Sachiv of Bhor then thanked Srimant Ghorparde and others.

He was followed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar who in a felicitious speech thanked the guests.

After distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar-gulab* the function came to a successful close.

AID FOR RELEASED PRISONERS.

A YEAR'S WORK.

The annual report of the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society in its concluding paragraph, remarks "that the Society's work is showing definite progress year after year and that its financial burdens are increasing correspondingly."

It cost the Society a sum of Rs. 1,754-3-0 in helping in one way or the other 496 released prisoners, all first offenders. The assistance given to released prisoners consisted in finding suitable employment for them, giving them temporary lodging and boarding, starting them again in the trades and occupations they were engaged in before they were sent to jail and providing with railway tickets and passages to their native places in addition to being given clothing, boots and shoes.

Out of the 271 first offenders released during the year under report, 74 were provided with food, 67 traced to their homes, 78 could not be traced for want of fixed places of residence and 52 were kept in touch. The good and efficient work done by the Society is shown by the fact that only 4 of these were re-convicted.

The receipts of the Society during the year amounted to Rs. 8,796-15-5 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,985-15-0, which together with the balance of Rs. 8,790-10-0 on hand, and Rs. 2,900 deposited with the Bombay Improvement Trust leave Rs. 14,501-10-5 at the close. The principal contributions were Rs. 2,000 contributed by the Government, Rs. 1,500 by the Wadia Charities Trust, Rs. 2,000 by the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 500 from the funds at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice while Rs. 1,887-7-5 were collected from the Charity boxes put in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

In conclusion the report remarks: "When the Society's Home is built, it will involve a considerable increase in the annual expenditure and the Committee earnestly hope that Government, public bodies and the large-hearted citizens of Bombay will come forward with substantial help to reclaim from a life of crime many misguided men, whose continuance on the downward path it is necessary to prevent in their own as well as in the interests of Society."

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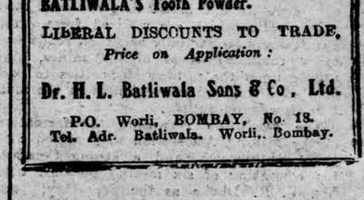

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